The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4121. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERMAN'S PROGRESS.

Rebel Reports of His Whereabouts.

His Cavalry on the Savannah River.

Where He will Probably Cross that Stream.

REBEL FEARS AND SPECULATIONS.

Port Royal, Savannah, Brunswick, or Darien? Which Point?

How the Georgia Militia Charged Sherman's Veterans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

Richmond papers of Monday, Dec. 5, are recorded here to-day at the office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The following details of military operations in Georgia and elsewhere will be found of interest:

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 5.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 1st inst. contains the following: "Telegraphic communication with Millen has been reopened. WHEELER was still engaged in fighting the Federals on Wednesday. Results unknown. It is reported that a party of SHERMAN's scouts visited Demara's Ferry on Sunday. They remained sometime in the vicinity, taking observations. It is thought that SHERMAN will endeavor to cross the Savannah River at that point. Gentlemen from SHERMAN's rear state that his line of march is marked by dead animals, broken wagons, bodies of men, stragglers, &c. When Gen. WHEELER struck KILPATRICK's raiders at Big Creek, they killed over three hundred head of horses to prevent them from falling into WHEELER's hands. Yesterday morning the train on the Georgia Railroad brought down about one hundred prisoners who were said to have been captured somewhere in the neighborhood of Warrenton. They are supposed to be a portion of SHERMAN's army that had straggled away from the main body and fell an easy prey to our forces. They were all hearty-looking men. Trains run up on the Georgia road as far as Greensboro. The work of repairing the road to Atlanta will be commenced. *It is stated, on reliable authority, that the Yankees appropriated over two thousand horses and mules in Glascock and Warren Counties.*

The Richmond *Whig* copies the following from the Savannah *News* of the 13th ult.: "SHERMAN seems to be making no progress in his invasion of the State. He is no nearer the coast than he was several days ago. He appears to be hesitating and acting altogether as though he were caught in a bad box, and don't know how to get out. Afraid to go forward and cannot go back, his men tired and hungry, with our forces rapidly closing in around him. All these things excite the liveliest hopes of his utter destruction." The Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* says: "It must be confessed that for the past week SHERMAN has been very successfully acting the part of an "Artful Dodger," *confounding all calculations, and exciting general apprehensions by his eccentric movements.* The latest reports indicate that he is moving toward the Savannah River, but there is little reliance to be placed in any indication of his intentions as yet. Until he shall get out of the triangle in which he has been manœuvring since he left Atlanta, we can infer nothing with certainty from any of his movements as to his ultimate course. He may turn Augusta and seek to force his way through South Carolina, or he may push for Savannah or Brunswick." The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 30th says: "It is very generally conceded that SHERMAN, avoiding both Augusta and Macon, has gone on his winding way either to Savannah, Brunswick or Port Royal. To reach either Brunswick or Savannah, he has to traverse a barren waste of land, to meet, as he approaches his destination, swamps impenetrable to an army, save he by the causeways, which could easily be destroyed, before him. One good road, indeed, is at his option; but then he may find upon that road opposition which he little dreamed of, and which may change his march. Should he attempt to reach Port Royal, he will probably cross the Savannah at Sister's Ferry. On the South Carolina side, immediately opposite this ferry, the soil is porous and marshy. There, too may possibly encounter masked batteries and other obstacles too numerous to mention. Somehow we are, in common with our fellow-citizens, strongly of the opinion that SHERMAN and his robbers are marching to doom. We know some very good news, and see some very excellent signs. Be patient. The fruit is not yet ripe.

THE BATTLE OF GRESWALDVILLE.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 5.

We have already copies from the Georgia papers. Some particulars of the battle with HOWARD's Corps at Greswaldvillee, nine miles east of Macon on the Central Railroad. The Confederate force consisted of three Brigades of Militia two Regiments of State line troops and the Athens and Augusta battalions, all under the command of Gen. PHILLIPS. He attacked the enemy about 12 o'clock, on the 22d inst. The enemy fell back one mile on the Central Railroad, toward Savannah, where they had erected three lines of fortifications. Gen. PHILLIPS pursued them to their breastworks, when he ordered a charge, driving the enemy from their defences. The enemy made several desperate efforts to recapture the works, but were repulsed each time with heavy loss. Gen. PHILLIPS held his position. The enemy withdrew during the night.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 5.

The only telegraphic dispatches received at the War Department last evening, except dispatches relating to the disposition of troops, was a telegram from Macon, stating that the Yankee force which had been operating in the vicinity of that city had been withdrawn, and gone in the direction of the main body. *The indications are that SHERMAN will direct his course towards Darien or Brunswick.*

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

A letter from Princeton, Mercer County, states that Col. WITCHER had just returned from an expedition into the enemies' lines in Western Virginia. He destroyed three forts, two block houses, two steamboats, captured many prisoners, about one hundred horses, three or four hundred fine beef cattle, one piece of artillery, a large amount of stores, and brought out three or four companies of recruits, besides many absentees, and lost only two men.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Bristol *Register* learns from Morristown that on the 26th ult., the Yankees attempted to scout this side of Strawberry Plains, but were driven back across the river, since when all has been quiet at the front.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

NEW-YORK ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Electors reassembled at the Capitol, today, and cast the thirty-three electoral votes of the State for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

JAMES TERWILLIGER, of Syracuse, was appointed messenger to Washington, and L. W. BRADLEY, to the Judge of the Northern District of New-York.

A committee of three was appointed to deposit a copy of the official record, directed to the Vice-President, in the Post-office.

Then after brief remarks by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, congratulating the college and the country on the tone of President LINCOLN's Message, the college adjourned *sine die*.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Electoral College of this State convened in the Senate chamber to-day, and was called to order by Mr. MCMICHAEL.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth was introduced with the returns of the election, and he reported as elected the Union Electors; all of whom reported except JOHN WISTAR.

Mr. MCKIM offered a preamble and resolution, reciting the fact that Mr. WISTAR was in Europe, and nominating JOHN B. CLARK in his stead.

JOHN B. CLARK was unanimously elected in place of Mr. WISTAR, and commissioned by the Governor.

The College then proceeded to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States by ballot, which resulted in a unanimous vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

VERMONT ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Electoral College of Vermont met in this place to-day and cast their votes for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. Hon. A. L. CATLIN was elected Messenger to convey the vote of the college to Washington.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

BOSTON, Mass., Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Electoral College of this State reassembled to-day and cast the twelve votes of Massachusetts for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, for President, and ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, for Vice-President of the United States.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Electoral College, after casting the vote of Massachusetts for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, adopted a resolution of thanks to Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, its president. Eloquent speeches followed from Ex-Gov. LEVI LINCOLN and Mr. EVERETT. SOLOMON B. STEBBINS was chosen messenger to Washington. The College then adjourned *sine die*.

VOTE OF THE ELECTORS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Electoral College met here to-day and cast the five votes of New-Hampshire for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

THE VOTE OF THE ELECTORS OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Connecticut electors met to-day. OLIVER F. WINCHESTER, of New-Haven, was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of JOHN P. ELTON. The six votes were cast for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. EDWARD P. CHEENEY, of Litchfield, was chosen messenger to convey the vote to Washington.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Chief Justice CHASE unexpectedly arrived in town last evening, and was unaware both of his appointment and confirmation as Chief Justice until an hour after his arrival, when a friend had called to congratulate him. He will not take his seat upon the bench until Monday next. In the meantime, however, there being a quorum present, the court will continue its daily session. Chief Justice CHASE's appointment, as sent to Senate, was written entirely in the handwriting of the President. Chief Justice CHASE, upon being officially notified of his appointment, addressed a letter of thanks to the President, and this morning had an interview with Mr. LINCOLN.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Senatorial Committee to-day resumed consideration of Standing Committees, but did not come to any conclusion in the case of Senator HALE, who had been deposed from the Chairmanship of the Naval Committee. The subject was postponed until to-morrow, when the caucus again meets.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORS.

As soon as the Standing Committees are announced, the question of admission of Senators and members from Louisiana will be discussed. A formidable protest against their admission from citizens of Louisiana has been forwarded. It being wholly a judicial question, it will doubtless be referred to the Judiciary Committee, who are understood to be adverse to the admission of any portions of States which have been in rebellion against the Government.

UNEMPLOYED GENERALS.

The House Military Committee, through its Chairman, intend to bring forward at once the bill to dismiss all unemployed Generals.

THE WAYS AND MEANS.

As soon as the Committees are announced by the Speaker of the House, the Ways and Means Committee intend to take up the question of additional taxation, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report. The Chairman of the committee will also bring forth, at an early day, a loan bill, in accordance with the Secretary's views.

MR. STEVENS' BILL.

The House to-day not being in possession of the views of the Secretary in reference to "gold speculation," laid Mr. STEVENS' bill upon the table by a very large vote.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN CUBA.

From information received from Cuba, it appears that a petition signed by over a hundred planters of that island was presented to the Captain-General, urging him to use his best offices with the Queen of Spain for the abolition of slavery on that island. He received the petition, and remarked that he would wait before he took any action in the matter until after the Presidential election in the United States, as that contest would, in his judgment, decide the future of the slavery question in the United States.

SERENADE TO GOV. FENTON.

Gov. FENTON was serenaded last evening by Excelsior Union Club.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

THE PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

Hon. NATHAN TARGENT, Commissioner of Customs, who recently made a tour of the Northern borders, has returned to Washington. His object was to give effect to the law to prevent smuggling across the lines, and as far as possible to apply a corrective to existing abuses.

FLOUR BIDS.

Sealed proposals were opened to-day, at the Subsistence Department, for flour. The bids ranged between $11 70 and $12 80 a barrel for cash, and from 20 to 25 cents additional if payable in certificates.

THE SUPREME COURT CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

This afternoon six of the Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court, (all now present in the city,) but representing a quorum of the Court, made the annual formal call upon the President. The interview was brief and of a very social and agreeable character. Chief-Justice CHASE not yet having taken the oath of office and entered upon his duties, was not present.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a bill to authorize the holding of a special session of the United States District Court of Indiana, which was ordered to lie upon the table until the announcement of the committees, and then be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) presented a bill to extend the time for the completion of the Metropolitan Railroad of Washington, two years. Ordered to lie upon the table.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORS.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from Gov. HAHN, of Louisiana, accompanied by the proceedings of the General Assembly in the election of R. KING CUTLER and CHARLES SMITH, as Senators from that State.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) presented a remonstrance numerously signed by citizens of Louisiana on the subject of the election of Messrs. CUTLER and SMITH as Senators from that State.

GEN. E. A. PAYNE AT PADUCAH.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate a report of the proceedings of the court-martial appointed to investigate the conduct of Gen. E. A. PAYNE, while commanding at Paducah, Kentucky.

The resolution was ordered to lie upon the table until the announcement of the committees.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORS AGAIN.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) here rose and said: "I desire to present the credentials of CHARLES SMITH and R. CUTLER KING, as Senators elect from the State of Lousiana. I do not propose that these persons be now sworn in as members of this body. The Senate will be much better informed and qualified in relation to all the proceedings connected with the election after they shall have been carefully examined and reported upon by a committee of this body. I shall therefore propose when the committee are appointed, that the credentials of the gentlemen be referred to the Judiciary Committee."

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union)—I understand that the papers just submitted by the President *pro tem.* are copies of the proceedings of the General Assembly of Louisiana, and are somewhat voluminous. As it is not proposed to take any action at this time, I move they be ordered to be printed.

Mr. WADE—There are arguments on the subject also submitted. I move that all documents on the subject be printed.

The motion was carried.

THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

The President *pro tem.* presented to the Senate copies of the laws of the Territory of Nebraska.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, the Senate, at 12:30 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

MR. STEVENS' GOLD BILL.

Mr. BLAINE of Maine, (Union,) said the House yesterday referred to the Committee of Ways and Means the bill of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) to prevent gold and silver coin and bullion from being paid or accepted for a greater value than their real current value, and for preventing any note or bill issued by the United States from being received for a smaller sum than is therein specified. He moved to reconsider the motion of reference. In the twenty-four hours since this bill was introduced, great mischief has been done, and every day and hour this bill remained where it was, still greater mischief will result in raising the price of gold. It indicts three States of the Union, and makes every man guilty of a misdemeanor, and every clause of it commits the House to an impossibility.

Gold rose yesterday twelve per cent., for no other reason than this extraordinary bill.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) did not agree with the gentleman that this bill put up the price of gold. He rather thought the President had played the "bull" by his message.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) in reply to Mr. BLAINE, said the action he proposed had been exercised by the most distinguished statesmen for several ages. There ought to be some check put to gambling when gold was put up to twice and a half its value. This could not be prevented unless by legislation in some way. It was just the legislation England adopted during the great wars with NAPOLEON. He moved to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. STEVENS' motion was negatived—51 against 68.

The vote by which the bill was referred was reconsidered—65 against 41.

The question then recurring on the question to refer the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. STEVENS moved to postpone its consideration for ten days.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, moved to lay the bill on the table.

This was carried, 73 against 52.

YEAS.—Messrs. James C. Allen, Alley, Allison, Ames, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Blaine, Bliss, Boutwell, Brooks, Broomall, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Coffroth, Cox, Dawes, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, English, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Griswold, Hale, Harding, Harrington, Holman, Hubbard of Iowa, Hulburd, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, Lane, Leblond, Marcy, McBride, Middleton, Miller, Morris of New-York, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Noble, Norton, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Perham, Pike, Price, Pruyn, Radford, Rice of Massachusetts, Rogers, Schofield, Scott, Starr, Steele of New-York, Stiles, Strouse, Stewart, Sweat, Townsend, Thomas, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Wheeler, Wilson, Williams, F. Wood and Yeaman—73.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ashley, Bailey, Baxter, Beaman, Blair, Blow, Boyd, Brandagee, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Davis of Maryland, Dixon, Donelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Grinnell, Hooper, Hubbard of Connecticut, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morrill, Leonard, Myers, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Schenck, Shannon, Sloan, Smithers, Spalding, Stevens, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Whaley, Wilder—52.

MAIL LINE WITH CHINA.

Mr. COLE, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill for the establishment of an ocean steamship mail service between the United States and China.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Mr. SLOAN, of Wisconsin, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending section 2, article 1 of the Constitution, that Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective number of qualified electors, and report by bill or otherwise.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, (Dem.,) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to report to the House what obstacles have prevented a full and early exchange of prisoners of war.

The resolution lies over.

NATURALIZATION OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a bill amendatory of an act for the naturalization of soldiers, so as to include sailors within its provisions. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SALE OF MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, providing for the sale of mineral lands.

ENLISTMENT OF SOLDIERS FOR UNEXPIRED TERMS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to do justice to the soldiers who enlisted for unexpired terms, but who have been held for three years.

NAVY-YARD AT CLEVELAND.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill establishing a navy-yard at Cleveland, Ohio. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which lies over, calling, if compatible with the public interest, for copies of all communications not heretofore published in relation to the exchange of prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD FRAUDS.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a resolution providing for a select committee to examine into the alleged frauds at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said that the preamble to the resolution stated as a fact, things which the House have no knowledge, therefore the preamble should be notified.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that he took it for granted that when men are locked up in prison that some crime has been committed.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the proposition on the table unless it should be modified.

Mr. CHARLES, O'NEILL of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said that he was not prepared to vote either way at this time—hence he hoped the resolution would lie over.

Mr. RANDALL modified his proposal as follows:

Whereas, Alleged frauds have been discovered in the Philadelphia Navy-yard and Arsenal, and furthermore many persons holding important positions therein, and heretofore supposed to be of character and honesty, have been placed in confinement for complicity; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed to investigate said alleged frauds, and any others which may be discovered, with power to send for persons and papers; and it shall be the duty of the said committee to report to this House the result of their inquiries.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) unsuccessfully requested his colleague (RANDALL) to include allegations as to other Navy-yards so as to make a general inquiry.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question on the passage of Mr. RANDALL's resolution, by a vote of 52 against 62.

Debate rising, the subject went over.

DISPENSING WITH BOUNTIES.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of dispensing with bounties to soldiers enlisting, and raising their pay to compensate therefor.

TAX ON SALES OF MERCHANDISE.

On motion of Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of fixing an ad valorem tax on all sales of merchandise of every description.

The House then, at 1:30 o'clock, adjourned.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Heavy Skirmishing Near Nashville.

The Rebels Trying to Erect Batteries.

Hood Proposes an Exchange of Prisoners.

The Offer Declined by General Thomas.

The Garrison of Johnsonville Arrived at Clarksville.

FIRST DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Capt. M. FORREST, of the rebel cavalry corps, was recognized by some of his former companions to-day taking observations of our works at or near Fort Gillem. He was dressed in citizen's clothing.

Another member of the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry was captured this morning while in the act of deserting to the rebels.

The rebel cavalry have possession of the residence of Mrs. A. V. BROWN, and are intrenching themselves on this side.

The rebels have also taken possession of a hill near the Hyde Ferry road, and are planting a battery upon it.

There has been heavy cannonading since 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The guns of Fort Negley are shelling a rebel force in their front to prevent the enemy erecting batteries.

Two of our men were wounded to-day by rebel sharpshooters, near the residence of Mrs. ACKIN.

The river is six and a half feet deep on the shoals, but is falling.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Very little of interest transpired yesterday.

Artillery skirmishing continued through the day.

The daily routine was varied by the reception of a flag of truce, sent in by Gen. HOOD, which was received by our pickets on the Franklin pike, at about 11 o'clock this morning.

The bearer of the flag of truce had the following letter from Gen. HOOD:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, Ga., IN THE FIELD, Dec. 5, 1864.

To the Commanding Officer of the United States Forces, Nashville, Tenn.

GENERAL: I have now in my possession a large number of Federal prisoners, captured during the recent campaign, which I propose to exchange with you for an equal number of Confederate prisoners belonging to this army, in accordance with the cartel used by Major-Gen. SHERMAN and myself, in the exchange of prisoners which took place in September last at Jonesboro, Ga. Should you agree to this proposition, an officer of my Staff will meet any one that you may designate, upon the Franklin pike, between the lines of the two armies, to arrange the place, time and other necessary details connected with this exchange. Very respectfully, your Obedient Servant,

J. B. HOOD, General, C. S. A.

To this letter Gen. THOMAS sent the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1864.

Gen. J. B. Hood, Commanding Confederate Forces on the Franklin Road.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this date, making a proposition for the exchange of prisoners of the army of the United States now in your possession, for a like number of Confederate prisoners belonging to your army in my hands. In reply I have to state that, although prisoners from your army, they have all been sent North, and are consequently now beyond my control. I am, therefore, unable to make the exchange proposed by you.

Very respectfully yours, etc.,

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

All sorts of rumors prevailed all over the city when the news that a flag-of-truce had come in got abroad.

The general supposition was that Gen. HOOD had demanded the surrender of Nashville.

Gens. MILROY and ROUSSEAU are at Murfreesboro, which is amply garrisoned and defended against any rebel force which may attack it.

Yesterday a body of rebels attacked block-house six and seven, near Murfreesboro'. They were gallantly fought by the garrison, and soon a body of troops was sent by MILROY from Murfreesboro', who attacked the rebels with such effect that they were driven off in confusion, losing six pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners.

Matters at the front to-day are quieter than usual.

No artillery that can be seen, has yet been placed in position by the rebels.

The headquarters of Gen. HOOD are said to be at Bentwood, six miles south of this city, on the Franklin pike.

Capt. ALEX. MARSHALL, of Battery G, First Ohio Artillery, was injured in the recent battle at Franklin.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The Louisville *Journal* learns that Gen. COOPER's brigade of white and a brigade of colored troops, the latter of which garrisoned Johnsonville, prior to its evacuation, both of which were cut off from the main army when Gen. SCHOFIELD retreated from Franklin, have arrived at Clarksville.

The Nashville train arrived here on time this evening.

Passengers who left Nashville at 6 o'clock this morning, report that all was quiet there at that time. There had been some slight skirmishing the previous night.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 5, 1864.

SIR: In submitting the annual report of the transactions of this department and of the navy, with those of the several bureaus for the year, it affords me pleasure to assure you that the condition of affairs is satisfactory, and that the discipline and efficiency of the service continue to be faithfully maintained. After many years of peace and comparative inactivity, the officers and sailors of our navy were suddenly called to the performance of extraordinary and exacting duties, and during nearly four years of exhausting civil war, they have manifested their attachment to the Union and their fidelity to the national flag, by rigidly enforcing a gigantic blockade of our coast, by vigilantly patrolling the great national rivers of the interior, and by a succession of ocean and coastwise expeditions, achievements which have not only added to our naval renown, but greatly promoted our national integrity and strength.

When the change of administration took place in March, 1861, the war had already been virtually begun—the forts, and arsenals, and custom-houses, and mints, and navy-yards, and national property within the rebel States had been seized without resistance. The retiring administration manifested its inability to assert the national authority, and its disinclination to vindicate the national supremacy, and closed its term, and that of the thirty-sixth Congress, without any preparatory measures for the tremendous convulsion which was even then shaking the Union to its centre, and threatening our existence as a nation.

In six weeks after I had entered upon the administration of this department, a blockade, extending over more than three thousand five hundred miles of our coast, was ordered; and for this stupendous work, pronounced to be impracticable by the highest foreign authorities, we had a feeble navy, reduced to the lowest peace establishment, composed largely of sailing vessels, most of which were dismantled or dispersed abroad. Of the limited number of seamen authorized by law, only about two hundred were available at all our naval stations and receiving-ships. Many of the officers became demoralized and deserted. In this enfeebled condition, without men, or ships, or ordnance, or resources placed at its disposal, the department was called upon to establish and enforce the most extensive blockade that was ever undertaken to be effectually maintained by any nation.

To make available every naval vessel, to recall our foreign squadrons, to increase our force by building new vessels, and by procuring for naval purposes, from the merchant service, every steamer which could be made a fighting vessel, to enlarge at once the capacity of the navy-yards, to put in requisition the foundries and workshops of the country for supplies of ordnance and steam machinery, to augment the number of seamen, and to supply the deficiency of officers by selecting experienced and able shipmasters and others from the commercial marine, were among the important and responsible duties which were precipitated upon the department at that exciting and interesting period.

The measures promptly and energetically adopted caused an immense navy to spring into existence, not to carry on a maritime war, for the rebels had no navy to stimulate our sailors to glorious deeds, nor commerce to reward their activity; but men, and ships, and ordnance, and supplies were speedily collected for the onerous naval duties needful to sustain our national unity and preserve our national rights.

Besides instituting the extensive blockade of the coast, naval expeditions were organized at the earliest possible period to assert and restore the national authority at important points within the insurrectionary region. The first of these expeditions was organized and sailed from Hampton Roads in August, under the command of Rear Admiral STRINGHAM, and resulted in the capture of Hatteras, and was the first re-conquest of a strong position which was effected on our coast. This was followed, a few weeks later, by the victory of Rear Admiral DUPONT at Port Royal, which secured a commodious harbor for the ships of the South Atlantic squadron. The achievements on the lower Mississippi, where Rear Admiral FARRAGUT dashed upon the gates of the passage to New-Orleans, and restored to the Union the commercial metropolis of the South, were accomplished the following Spring. Those three important expeditions, comprising, in each case, a larger fleet than had ever been fitted out on this continent, and two of them seldom surpassed in naval annals, were planned, organized and carried into execution in the first year of the war, in addition to an immense blockade, which was at the same time so vigilantly and rigorously enforced that the rebels even then felt and complained of its exhausting severity. Other harbors and places have from time to time been seized and occupied, the last being the bay of Mobile and the fortifications at its entrance, effected by the same distinguished officer who had thrown open the lower Mississippi to uninterrupted navigation two years before. Nor have the prowess and skill of our navy in this unhappy contest, involving the integrity of the Union and our national supremacy, been felt upon the seaboard alone. On our inland waters, at Fort Henry, at Donelson, at Shiloh, at Island No. 10, at Memphis, at Arkansas Post, at Vicksburgh, at Port Hudson, and at almost every important place on the Mississippi, the Cumberland, the Tennessee and other rivers of the Southwest, the navy has been active in reëstablishing the national authority. A fleet of more than one hundred vessels has been put afloat on those waters, and most of them are now patroling those rivers in the national cause.

It has been the policy of this department, rigidly adhered to under all circumstances, and from which it has not allowed itself to be diverted, never to permit the efficiency of the blockade to be impaired during these domestic troubles. Hence no large squadrons have been maintained on foreign stations. Cruisers and men-of-war have been sent out or ordered to important points to protect American interests, and capture or destroy the few predatory rovers which, from time to time, have ventured abroad to depredate on our commerce.

THE BLOCKADE.

The blockade of a coast line of three thousand five hundred and forty-nine miles in length, greater in extent than the whole coast of Europe from Cape Trafalgar to Cape North, is an undertaking without precedent in history. During our last war with Great Britain, when that Power had eight hundred naval vessels in commission, not a single port of the United States was thoroughly closed. The most serious attempts of the great maritime Powers have consisted in endeavors to interdict trade at a few of the principal ports of a belligerent. Immediately after closing the ports of the States in rebellion, and giving that act the character of a blockade, the efforts of this department were directed toward securing several harbors at comparatively equidistant points, as bases of operations for the several squadrons, where our naval vessels could receive their supplies and maintain themselves at their stations and on their cruising ground, without returning to Northern ports for repairs and refitments. To have done this would not only have endangered the efficiency, but in some instances might have involved an abandonment of the blockade. To this end there were set on foot various coast expeditions which have resulted in our taking possession of or closing all the ports excepting Wilmington. From various causes, Cape Fear River is more difficult to blockade than any port on the coast of the United States. The two main entrances are forty miles apart, and these two are subdivided into several others, each of which affords an entrance to vessels. The water shoals gradually and regularly to the shore-line, and numerous isolated batteries are erected along the coast, so that a blockade-runner of light draught is not under the necessity of making directly for the entrance, but can, by the lead, run close under the land protected by the batteries, and pass in over the bar at leisure. When coming out, a steamer will select her own time, thus securing every advantage, and she can pass either up or down the coast before making an offing, or she may proceed straight out to sea, trusting for her escape to the night and favoring darkness and mists, and the fact that she is under full speed, whilst the steamers blockading must have low steam.

Almost every vessel employed in violating the blockade has been constructed in England with great skill, regardless of cost, and with sole reference to engaging in this illicit trade, the profits of which are almost as remunerative as those attending the slave-trade, a kindred traffic, that all Christendom discountenances, and the most powerful maritime nations have combined in vain to suppress; yet the slave-trade is carried on within limits which measure but a fraction of our extended blockade. The cupidity of English merchants, aided by their vast resources, together with the advantages derived from those triangular depots of blockade-runners and of rebel supplies—the ports of Halifax, Bermuda and Nassau, ports which will always be in sympathy with the enemies of this country—has induced them to engage in this trade. The illicit traffic with the rebels, who are making war upon our Government, belongs to that code of commercial morals which prompted the smuggling of opium into China, and the rule of those who engage in it is to trade, legally or illegally. If it be illegal, it is the business of the Chinese and Americans, not of Englishmen, to prevent it.

Many who have failed to make themselves acquainted with the facts connected with the Wilmington blockade have been free and severe in their censures of the manner in which it has been conducted. The intelligent officers of the naval and merchant service who have labored with untiring zeal and assiduity, and watched with sleepless vigilance through weary months of winter and summer, and in all weathers, stimulated by the hope of benefiting their country and receiving its thanks, as well as by every inducement to fame and pecuniary reward, if successful, do not concur in the opinion that the port of Wilmington can be entirely closed by blockade.

Convinced, as the department always has been, that it is necessary to take possession of the entrances, so as to permit our armed vessels of light draught to go inside, no opportunity has been omitted to impress the necessity of joint naval and military operations for that purpose. The navy has been at all times ready to perform its part in such an expedition; but the army has not yet been able to unite in a conjoint movement. Neither branch of the service can expect to be successful in an attack upon this position independent of the other. Were there deep water at Wilmington, as at New Orleans, Mobile, and Port Royal, either of those operations could have been repeated at that point, but by reason of the shoalness of the water, an exclusively naval operation cannot be relied upon to be successful.

WESTERN GULF SQUADRON.

An object earnestly cherished by the navy, but which had been delayed for army coöperation, was the possession of the bay of Mobile. In anticipation that this would receive early attention, Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT rejoined his squadron in January, but the operation was still further postponed for military demonstrations in Texas and on Red River.

After referring to the causes of delay in the War Department, the Secretary says:

Military coöperation was secured in the early part of August, and two iron-clads from James River and two from the Mississippi having reached him, Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, at 5.40 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of August, got his fleet under way and entered Mobile Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines. Silencing their guns as he passed, he encountered the rebel squadron, which by 10 o'clock was dispersed, captured, or destroyed. This engagement, in many respects one of the most remarkable on record, and which added new lustre even to the renown of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, was not without serious loss on the part of his fleet. The most serious of these was the destruction of the iron-clad *Tecumseh*, one of his most formidable vessels, by a torpedo, early in the action, and the loss of her gallant commander, T. A. M. CRAVEN, and nearly all of her brave officers and crew. It was from the *Tecumseh* that the first shot was fired at Fort Morgan. The total casualties, not including those of the *Tecumseh*, were fifty-two killed and one hundred and seventy wounded. * * * *

The capture of Forts Powell, Gaines and Morgan, and the destruction of the rebel fleet, gave us possession of the bay, and closed the port to all ingress or egress of blockade-runners. This was all that was contemplated. Possession of the City of Mobile could not make the blockade more effectual, and without a sufficient coöperating land force, which could not then be spared to take and hold the place, further demonstration was not advisable.

To obstruct naval operations, the bay had been strewn with torpedoes, and as late as the 13th of September Rear Admiral FARRAGUT wrote the Department that he was still engaged in removing them. One hundred, it was reported, had been placed in the bay by the rebels.

EAST GULF SQUADRON.

The limits of the Eastern Gulf Squadron have been extended so as to embrace within its cruising grounds the waters of the Bahamas and the vicinity of Cuba.

On the 7th of August Acting Rear-Admiral BAILEY, whose health was suffering from the debilitating influence of the climate, turned over the command of the squadron, by permission of the department, to Capt. THEODORE P. GREENE, the officer next in rank, and came north. Capt. GREENE continued in command until the 12th of October, when he was relieved by Acting Rear-Admiral C. K. STRIBLING.

Notwithstanding the sanitary precautions adopted for the health of this squadron, many of the vessels failed to escape the infection of the yellow fever, so much and so justly dreaded, and had to seek a northern climate during the Summer. The system of promptly ordering vessels to a healthier locality the moment they became infected has been in its effects salutary, the ravages of the disease having thereby been checked, and the ship's complement soon restored to the usual standard of health.

Although the squadron was temporarily reduced by these withdrawals, no serious interruption took place in the disposition of the blockade, which had continued to be effective. Less frequent captures, and other indications, demonstrate that the traffic and communication with the Florida coast had pretty much ceased.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The coast under blockade by the South Atlantic squadron is about three hundred miles in extent, and a considerable portion of it is a network of inlets and sounds. Within the limits of this command are two of the chief seaports of the insurgents—Charleston and Savannah—cities of wealth and marts of commerce in other days, but the war which they commenced, and which they still continue to wage against the Union, has caused each of them to be sealed up, and has destroyed their wealth and prosperity.

After reviewing the operations against Charleston and Savannah, in the Spring of this year, the Secretary says:

Intelligence that the rebels were strengthening Fort Sumter, building bomb-proofs and mounting heavy guns on the channel faces, led Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN early in the summer to entertain the thought of attacking that fortification and attempting the passage with his iron-clads. It was a question of great responsibility, for the assault, if made, would draw upon the vessels the concentrated fire of many powerful batteries; he therefore called a council of his officers in command, and after a full discussion, a large majority deemed it, under the circumstances, unadvisable. It was consequently abandoned.

Several creditable incursions have been made at various times within the limits of this command, resulting in the discomfiture of the rebels. Details of these, as of those of the other squadrons, are appended to this report. Occasional assaults have been made upon our vessels off Charleston by torpedo-boats, and in one instance with success, by sinking the steam sloop-of-war *Housatonic*, but fortunately with little loss of life.

Respecting the operations on the coast of North Carolina, the report says:

The operations in the sounds of North Carolina have been interesting and important. It has been a cherished idea of the rebel leaders to repossess themselves of the sounds, and to regain the principal places on them, which had been wrested from rebel authority early in the war by the united efforts of the army and navy. Preparations were long in progress for the construction of armored vessels, and others of light draft, on the Roanoke and Neuse Rivers, with intent to descend and drive out from the sounds our fleet of slightly-built wooden boats, recapture Plymouth, Newbern, and other points held by our arms, and reëstablish rebel power in that quarter. These schemes, though partially successful at the commencement, soon closed in disaster.

* * * * * *

On the 17th of April the rebels besieged Plymouth, and two days after the rebel ram *Albemarle* descended the Roanoke River and attacked the wooden gunboats lying off that town. On the 20th the defences were carried, the garrison became prisoners, and the rebels obtained possession of the upper sound. In consequence of army reverses, vigorous measures were immediately taken by this department to prevent further disaster. Capt. MELANCTON SMITH, an officer of much naval experience, was sent to the sounds with vessels of heavier armament, and instructed to take command, attack the armored ram at all hazards, and use all means to destroy her. On the 5th of May the ram came out of Roanoke River, and Capt. SMITH engaged her with his gunboats. The action continued from 4:40 to 7:30 P. M., when darkness intervened, and the *Albemarle* retreated up the river. Shot fell from her armor apparently without effect, and the efforts to run her down were unsuccessful. Her consort, a small army steamer which had been captured and converted into a naval vessel, was recaptured.

On but one subsequent occasion did the *Albemarle* make her appearance, and then she quickly retired on being fired at. As there was no known cause to prevent her making another demonstration, a competent naval force was always in readiness to meet her. But the inactivity of awaiting her movements was irksome and paralyzing, and her destruction by other means became an object.

Lieut. W. B. CUSHING, a young officer who had on previous occasions gained the admiration of the department by his daring and venturous heroism, was selected to destroy the *Albemarle* by a torpedo, properly arranged in a light picket-boat, to be placed at his disposal. The torpedo is the invention of Chief-Engineer W. W. WOOD, and possesses extraordinary power. It was arranged and applied to the picket-boat at the suggestion and under the direction of Rear-Admiral F. H. GREGORY and his able assistants. Lieut. CUSHING was directed to have the means for carrying out the views of the department prepared, and when these were completed it was quickly and brilliantly executed. With fourteen brave officers and men, who volunteered for the service, he, on the night of October 27, ascended the Roanoke to Plymouth, assailed the ram at her wharf, though guarded by a military force on shore, as well as by her

crew, and sunk her. Only himself and one of his party escaped death or capture.

This daring and successful exploit removed the formidable defence of Plymouth. Commander MACOMB, senior officer in the sounds, promptly availed himself of the advantages of Lieut. CUSHING's achievement. With the naval force at his command, he pressed on to Plymouth, drove the rebels from their rifle-pits and batteries, and on the 31st of October took possession of the place, capturing a few prisoners, thirty-two cannon, small arms and ammunition, thus re-establishing the Union supremacy in the sounds of North Carolina.

From July, 1863, when the rebels were driven from Morris Island by the combined forces of Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN and Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE, and the navy thereby gained command of the entrance to, and possession of, Charleston harbor, so that monitor vessels could remain inside, blockade-running ceased almost entirely in that quarter, and was transferred to, and vigorously prosecuted at, Wilmington.

* * * * * * *

Some idea of the difficulty of closing the main entrances to Cape Fear River, which are nearly forty miles apart, can be formed when it is considered that with fifty of our steamers, some of them the fastest in the service, stationed and distributed by naval officers of intelligence and experience, off those entrances, blockade-runners, watching their opportunity, and availing themselves of dark nights, good pilots, and extraordinary speed, succeed in getting into and out of Wilmington.

Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, who for two years had been in command of this squadron, discharging his arduous duties with intelligence and fidelity, was relieved by Rear-Admiral PORTER, who took command of the North Atlantic squadron on the 12th of October.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

The events of the year have furnished additional proof of the wisdom of the policy which dictated the organization of a powerful and efficient squadron on the rivers of the interior. Its usefulness has been demonstrated on many occasions and in various ways. Whether in convoying transports laden with soldiers or supplies destined for the army, or merchandise and produce of the people; in assisting in repelling attacks upon weak military posts; in rendering more safe the navigation of the streams to commerce and travel; in independent naval expeditions, or in coöperating in extensive military movements, its importance has been manifested.

To obtain possession of the Mississippi, and constantly patrol that great stream from Cairo to New-Orleans, is in itself a work of vast magnitude. By it the rebel combinations have been broken, and their organization severed, as it were, by an impassable gulf. The Ohio, Tennessee, and Cumberland Rivers have likewise been patrolled. Thus loyal citizens in their vicinity have been protected, refuge has been afforded to those escaping from anarchy and oppression, and partisan bands have been dispersed.

On the 7th of March, Rear-Admiral PORTER had assembled at the mouth of Red River, a formidable fleet of iron-clad vessels and of light-draught wooden boats for coöperation with the army, and was there joined by a portion of Major-Gen. SHERMAN's force in transports, under the command of Gen. A. J. SMITH.

The joint forces moved up the river on the 12th of March, to form a junction with Major-Gen. BANKS at Alexandria. In their progress some of the vessels branched off into the Atchafalaya, while the main portion continued up Red River. The rebels were driven in turn from Simmsport and Fort DeRussy, the latter falling again into our possession, with its guns and munitions of war and a few prisoners. Some of the fleetest vessels were dispatched to Alexandria, with the hope of cutting off the rebels in their retreat, but without success. That place was occupied by our forces, and about the 1st of April, both army and navy commenced to move up the river toward Shreveport. A part only of the naval force could proceed further up the river than Alexandria, and it was with difficulty they reached that point. But the assistance of the gunboats was so essential to success, that some risks had to be taken, and extraordinary exertions were made to pass the vessels over the falls, so as to give the required coöperation. Main force had to be used to haul the gunboats. But Grand Ecore was reached without accident, and occupied without opposition. There were at this time indications of the usual rise of the season in the river, and everything promised success. Twenty-three heavy guns had been captured from the rebels since the entry into that river. Springfield landing had been designated as the point for the next junction of the coöperating forces, and it was reached at the appointed time, three days after leaving Ecore, by six gunboats and twenty heavy transports. Here they learned that the army under Gen. BANKS had met a reverse, and was falling back to Pleasant Hill, some distance below. Rear-Admiral PORTER was therefore compelled to turn back, with the full knowledge that in retracing his steps he would be interrupted at every available point. The rebels, flushed with their success against the army, availed themselves of every opportunity which offered for harrassing the gunboats and transports.

[Respecting the Potomac Flotilla, the particulars furnished in the Secretary's report are not of very general interest—but we make the following extracts:]

At all times and on all occasions the flotilla has given its active and willing coöperation to the military movements. While the army was in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh last Spring and Summer, the services of the smaller steamers on the Rappahannock were efficient and invaluable. They opened communication with the military forces, cleared large numbers of torpedoes from the river, drove the rebels from its banks, convoyed transports with troops and supplies going to the army, and returning with the wounded and sick from the battlefields. The vessels which are employed in this service are of light draught, and their construction is necessarily slight, consequently those who serve on board of them in a hostile country are exposed to more than ordinary peril. But whether in clearing the banks of the Rappahannock of sharpshooters, or removing from its bed dangerous torpedoes, no less daring and energy have been exhibited than by others in vessels of larger proportions and with greater protection.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

There has been no material change in the strength of this squadron within the past year. The new steamer *Wateree* joined it, and orders have been given detaching the *Narragansett* and ordering her to the Atlantic States.

Acting Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. BELL, having had command of the squadron for three years, has been recently relieved by Acting Rear-Admiral GEORGE F. PEARSON; the transfer took place at Panama, on the 25th of October.

No hostile craft has made its appearance in the Pacific, and our commerce has been carried on in its usual channels without interruption, other than that necessarily caused by the measures of foreign Powers in an attitude of hostility toward each other.

The blockade of Mexican ports on the Pacific by the French fleet rendered it important for Acting Rear-Admiral BELL to remain several months in that quarter with his flag-ship, in order to look after the interests of the United States. An exception in favor of the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, made in the declaration of blockade, gave them the continued use of the harbor of Acapulco as an intermediate depot, and the presence of the flag-ship, or some other one of the vessels at that port, has aided in giving protection to the property of the company against the acts of lawless persons, and inspired those on board the steamers with a feeling of security from assaults of insurgent cruisers from seaward.

About the middle of April Acting Rear-Admiral BELL proceeded from Acapulco to Panama, and thence to Callao, at which port he arrived on the 25th of May, 1864.

Difficulties had arisen between Peru and Spain, which resulted in the seizure, by the naval squadron of the latter, of the Chincha Islands, and it was essential that our extensive fleet of guano vessels frequenting that quarter should have within reach an armed vessel for their own country to give aid and security in the event of unnecessary interruption of their interests. The threatening attitude of these two Powers induced Acting Rear-Admiral BELL to remain with the flagship at Callao, from May, until the 5th of October. The remaining vessels of the squadron have visited the Mexican and Central American ports, and it is not known that they have failed in any respect to respond to all proper appeals of our countrymen for aid and encouragement, or to observe and scrupulously regard the rights of, and courtesies due to, friendly nations.

Rumors or reports of a rebel privateer fitting out at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, drew to that quarter the United States steamer *Narragansett* from San Francisco. The probability of such a scheme being carried into effect was ascertained to be not greater than that which had but a short time previously drawn the United States steamer *Saginaw* to that locality. After cruising, therefore, a short time in the Straits of Fuca and Puget's Sound, and receiving the friendly assurances of Her Britannic Majesty's authorities, that every effort would be made to discountenance and arrest any proposed violation of neutrality, the *Narragansett* returned to San Francisco.

WEST INDIA SQUADRON.

The West India squadron, as an organization, has been discontinued. Acting Rear-Admiral JAMES L. LARDNER, who had command of it at the date of my last annual report, arrived at Hampton Roads, in the *Powhatan*, on the 3d of October, in pursuance of orders of the department.

PIRATICAL CRUISERS.

The three English-built piratical cruisers which, under the rebel flag, have, during the last two years, roamed the seas, robbing and destroying our merchantmen, shunning all armed antagonists, and have found refuge and protection, and too often supplies and other assistance in neutral ports, have terminated their predatory career. Their unrestrained warfare has undoubtedly had the effect of diminishing American tonnage, and caused a transfer of American shipping to English and other flags. Whether the maritime nations of the world will be ultimately benefited by this policy of fostering rebel belligerents may well be doubted. We have been compelled to encounter it as one of the incidents of this extraordinary and unnatural conflict. While notoriously engaged in plunder and in the wanton destruction of our merchant sailing ships, these English-built, and almost exclusively English-manned, rovers have never, during their entire piratical career, and of all of their many captures on various seas, sent in for adjudication and condemnation a single prize or cargo. The less bulky and more valuable portions of their robberies were taken on board the corsairs to be sold or covertly transferred in neutral ports, while the stolen chronometers and a few mementoes were retained as memorials of their achievements. All else was destroyed.

Here follows an account of the destruction of the *Albermarle*, by the gallant WILSON, which has now become a matter of history.

The Secretary, in this part of his report, furnishes an account of the depredations committed by the *Florida* and other vessels.

THE NAVAL FORCES.

The subjoined statements present a general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction on the 1st of December, 1864, with a comparative statement of the navy in December, 1863 and 1864.

A tabular statement is appended of the number of naval vessels, of every class, that have been constructed, or in the course of construction, since March 4, 1861.

General exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction, Dec., 1864.

No. of Vessels.	Description.	No. of guns.	No. of tons.
113	Screw steamers especially constructed for naval purposes	1,426	169,231
52	Paddle-wheel steamers especially constructed for naval purposes	524	51,878
71	Iron-clad vessels	275	80,596
149	Screw steamers purchased, captured, &c., fitted for naval purposes	614	60,380
174	Paddle-wheel steamers purchased, captured, &c., fitted for naval purposes	921	78,762
112	Sailing vessels of all classes	850	69,549
671	Total	4,610	510,396

Comparative Statement of the Navy, December, 1863 and 1864.

No. of Vessels.	Description.	No. of Guns.	No. of Tons.
671	Total Navy, December, 1864	4,610	510,396
588	Total Navy, December, 1863	4,443	467,967
83	Actual increase for the year	167	42,429
26	Total losses by shipwreck, in battle, capture, &c., during the year	146	13,084
109	Actual addition to the Navy from December, 1863, to December, 1864	313	55,513

Vessels Constructed for the Navy since March 4, 1861.

No	Description.	Guns	Tonnage.
7	Screw sloop Ammonoosuc class, 17 to 19 guns, 3,213 to 3,713 tons each	121	23,637
1	Screw sloop Idaho, 8 guns and 2,638 tons	8	2,638
8	Screw sloops, spar deck, Java class, 25 guns and 3,177 tons each	200	25,416
2	Screw sloops, spar deck, Hassalo class, 25 guns and 3,365 tons each	50	6,730
10	Screw sloops, clippers, single deck, Contoocook class, 13 guns and 2,348 tons each	130	23,480
4	Screw sloops, Kearsarge class, 6 to 12 guns, and averaging 1,023 tons each	40	4,092
6	Screw sloops, Shenandoah class, 8 to 16 guns and 1,367 to 1,533 tons each	74	8,584
2	Screw sloops, Ossipee class, 10 to 13 guns and 1,240 tons each	23	2,480
8	Screw sloops, Serapis class, 12 guns and 1,380 tons each	96	11,040
4	Screw sloops, Kesaca class, 8 guns and 831 to 900 tons each	32	3,462
8	Screw sloops, Nipsic class, 7 to 12 guns and 593 tons each	71	4,744
23	Screw gunboats, Unadilla, 4 to 7 guns and 507 tons each	123	11,661
9	Screw tugs, Pinta class, 2 guns and 350 tons each	18	3,150
2	Screw tugs, Pilgrim class, 2 guns and 170 tons each	4	340
13	Paddle-wheel steamers, double-enders, Octorara class, 7 to 11 guns, and 730 to 955 tons each	98	11,024
26	Paddle-wheel steamers, double-enders, Sassacus class, 10 to 14 guns and 974 tons each	272	25,324
7	Paddle-wheel steamers, of iron, double-enders, Mohongo class, 10 guns and 1,030 tons each	70	7,220
1	Paddle-wheel steamer, of iron, double-ender, Wateree, 12 guns and 974 tons	12	974
141	Total	1,442	175,986
	IRON-CLAD VESSELS.		
2	Sea-going casemated vessels, Dunderberg and New-Ironsides	28	8,576
3	Sea-going turret vessels, Puritan, Dictator and Roanoke	12	9,733
4	Double-turret vessels, Kalamazoo class, 4 guns and 3,200 tons each	16	12,800
4	Double-turret vessels, Monadnock class, 4 guns and 1,564 tons each	16	6,256
1	Double turret vessel, Onondaga, 4 guns and 1,250 tons	4	1,250
4	Double-turret vessels, Winnebago class, 4 guns and 970 tons each	16	3,880
8	Single-turret vessels, Canonicus class, 2 guns and 1,034 tons each	16	8,272
9	Single-turret vessels, Passaic class, 2 to 4 guns and 844 tons each	21	7,596
20	Single-turret vessels, Yazoo class, 1 to 2 guns and 614 tons each	35	12,280
2	Single-turret vessels, Sandusky and Marietta, 2 guns each	4	953
3	Single-turret vessels, Ozark, Neosho and Osage, 2 to 7 guns each	13	1,624
2	Casemated vessels, Tuscumbia and Chillicothe, 5 and 3 guns respectively	8	768
62		189	73,988
203	Total	1,631	249,974

The foregoing tabular statement exhibits the number and description of vessels that have been constructed, or put in the course of construction, for the navy, since the institution of active measures for the suppression of the rebellion. Some of them have been built by contract; others by the Government, in the several navy-yards. If we add to the number those constructed under similar circumstances, and within the same period, that have been lost by shipwreck, in battle, &c., viz.; the sloops *Housatonic* and *Adirondack*, and the iron-clads *Monitor*, *Weehauken*, *Keokuk*, *Indianola*, and *Tecumseh*, the aggregate would be 210 vessels, 1,675 guns, and 256,755 tons.

Picket-boats, and small craft built for especial purposes, are not embraced in this statement.

CONSTRUCTION OF NAVAL VESSELS.

At the commencement of the rebellion the navy consisted of sailing vessels, a few paddle-wheel steamers, and screw vessels with auxiliary steam-power. Among the latter, the principal and most important were the steam frigates, which, on account of their great draught of water, were unsuitable for any other purpose than that of cruisers on foreign stations as flag-ships, for which indeed they were intended. These vessels had been built to meet the conditions of the day; some of them, the *Mississippi* for instance, had been in service more than twenty years. When constructed, the principal object in view was armament, not speed, and they were equal, if not superior, to the vessels of other naval Powers. For attacks on forts, when accessible to naval attacks, or to protect troops in landing, they can still render service. Time was required to repair and place in proper condition such of these vessels as were dismantled, and also those which were recalled from service abroad. The sailing men-of-war had become useless for fighting purposes. In the emergency that devolved upon it at the beginning of hostilities, the department resorted to the commercial marine, and purchased every available merchant steamer that could advantageously be converted into a naval vessel, and be used to enforce the blockade.

The want of a class of small, heavily-armed, propeller vessels was felt, and the department immediately proceeded, on its own responsibility, and without any appropriation or authorization by Congress, to contract for the construction of twenty-three gunboats, of which the *Unadilla*, *Pionola* and *Wissahickon* may be taken as the type. Some of these vessels were afloat, armed and manned within four months from the date of contract, and participated in the attack on Port Royal; others took part on the lower Mississippi in passing the forts and in capturing New-Orleans. These gunboats continue to maintain a good reputation, and their steam machinery gives satisfaction. Well adapted as they are for guarding our coast, a larger description was needed for ocean service, and four vessels of the class of the *Ossipee*, mounting each two guns of eleven inches, were built. There were, also, four vessels of slightly less tonnage constructed, carrying the same armament, of which the *Kearsarge* is the type. The *Shenandoah* is the type of six vessels, mounting each three eleven-inch guns, all of which sustain a high reputation. The heavy guns mentioned constitute the principal armament of the several classes named, but they each have in addition from two to six guns of less calibre. All of these vessels are screw steamers, suitable for sea cruising: but for shallow sounds and bays, the rivers and bayous, often narrow and tortuous, another and different class, drawing less water, was found to be necessary, and for them competition was invited. To turn in these frequently restricted channels is difficult, sometimes impossible, and the necessities of the case suggested the principal of a fighting vessel with a double bow and rudder at each end. Twelve paddle-wheel steamers constructed on this principle were built, some in the navy-yards and others by contract. The *Port Royal* and the *Sonoma* are types of this class. An additional number, amounting to twenty-seven, of these double-bowed paddle-wheel vessels have been built, almost all of them by contract. The *Sassacus*, which was distinguished in the attack on the rebel ram in Albemarle Sound, the *Metacomet*, conspicuous in Mobile Bay, and the *Eutaw*, are types of these vessels. Eight of this class are built or building of iron, and will have strength sufficient for sea service as well as for inland waters. One of them, the *Wateree*, sent round Cape Horn, reached San Francisco in September last, and is on duty in the Pacific.

In order to have armed vessels suitable for naval operations on the Mississippi and its tributaries, the Department invited plans and propositions from ship-builders and others acquainted with those waters, and the vessels built on those rivers have been chiefly from the plans submitted by parties thus invited. Two of these vessels, built at St. Louis, participated in the action with the rebel ram *Tennessee*, and have done good service in Mobile Bay.

The entire class of monitor or turreted vessels has been brought into existence during this war, and the coast and harbor iron-clads have been serviceable in James River, at Charleston, and at Mobile. Modifications and improvements have been made in this class of armored vessels.

The pressure for iron-clads of light draught, which could ascend the rivers and penetrate the sounds and bays along our coast, was felt to be a necessity. The operations of our armies in the vicinity of the inland water and adjacent to the rivers required the constant presence of gunboats. But the men thus employed, as well as the magazines and machinery of the vessels are exposed, especially in the narrow streams with high and wooded banks. Some vessels, and not a few valuable lives, have been lost by these exposures, and in order to afford all possible protection to the gallant men who encounter these dangers, the Department considered it a duty to provide armored vessels of light draught for their security. Contracts were entered into for the construction of twenty vessels on the monitor principle, each to carry two 11-inch guns, in order to be efficient, and to draw seven feet of water.

It was ascertained, however, when the first two approached completion, that their draft of water was more than was intended. The heavy armor and the two 11-inch guns, with the machinery to give them proper speed, involved the necessity of enlarging the capacity of each of them. When making these necessary alterations, it was deemed advisable, under applications from some of the commanders of squadrons for boats that should present but a small rise above the surface of the water, to dispense with the turrets in five of these light-draft vessels, with a view to special operations. The remaining fifteen were ordered to be enlarged by raising their decks, thereby giving them additional tonnage and greater draft and making them more efficient, but in other respects carrying out the original design. This work is now being performed, and most of the vessels are near completion.

The exigencies of the times and the necessities of the war have stimulated the inventive faculties of our countrymen to vast improvements in vessels, in engines, in ordnance and projectiles. That in some instances they are not at first entirely successful is not surprising. Mistakes and even failures will occur. In nearly every class of vessels that have been built, and especially those that are armored, more or less alterations have been found necessary while they were being constructed. Only two of the monitor class of vessels, the *Dictator* and *Puritan*, are proposed for sea-service. Their success, of which the inventor and builder is sanguine, is among the experiments that the period and the exigencies of the country have imposed upon the department.

Four turreted vessels have been built in the navy-yards, of wood, and cased with iron—differing therein from the original monitors, which are exclusively of iron. One of them, the *Monadnock*, now in commission, has performed her trips from Boston to Hampton Roads with entire satisfaction, giving assurance that this experiment, deviating, in essential respects, from others, is likely to be successful. The draught of water of the *Monadnock* is twelve feet, and with two independent screws she has a speed of ten knots. Four other similar vessels, of a still more formidable and invulnerable character, are building.

The only sea-going iron-clad ships, besides the two turreted vessels already mentioned; are the *New Ironsides*, built in 1862; the *Roanoke*, one of the old frigates which has been armored, and the *Dunderberg*, a casemate vessel. For this vessel the contractor has promised a speed of fifteen knots at sea.

The department has, on several occasions, invited propositions for iron, sea-going, armored ships, but Congress having declined to make the necessary appropriations, no measures have been taken for their construction.

The vessels recently built, and at present constructing in the navy yards, are of wood, the smaller class of them being gunboats, eight of which are of the class of the *Nepsic*, 600 tons, mounting one heavy pivot and four broadside guns. There are four of the class of the *Nantucket*, of 900 tons, mounting one heavy pivot, with six broadside guns. In addition to these there are four vessels of the class of the *Algona*, with a tonnage of 1,350 tons, and proportionate armament. All of these vessels have very considerable steam-power, and will, as some of them have already proved, be efficient cruisers at sea.

The immediate wants of the blockade having been supplied by the vessels built and altered in the navy-yards, and by purchase of the best merchant steamers capable of bearing heavy armament, the attention of the department has been bestowed on larger and more imposing ships, such as would be formidable not only for home defence but for foreign service. The position and influence of a nation among the great commercial and maritime powers of the world are to a great extent dependent on its naval ability. Limited appropriations have already been made by Congress for vessels of this character. Each succeeding year of this war has produced from foreign shipyards steamers of greater speed to run the blockade, and the reliable preventive of this illicit trade must be found in vessels of increased steam power. By making them of sufficient size they will be formidable, not only to neutral violators of our laws, but to any enemy. Of the vessel on which some sacrifice of armament has been made to obtain speed there are seven building, three of which are already launched, and the others will soon be ready. Two of these vessels are being built by contract, and five in the navy-yards. This class of vessels is represented by the *Ammonoosuc* and the *Chattanooga*. There are also in progress of construction twenty vessels with steam machinery of rather less power, but which are to be much more heavily armed. Ten of these, of the class of the *Illinois*, the *Guerriere* and the *Java*, have covered gun-decks, and will carry twenty heavy guns. Two will have a plating of thin iron as a protection from shells. The remaining ten, of the class of the *Contoocook* and *Manitou*, building in the navy-yards, are of less size, but with equal machinery, and intended for greater speed. As all of them will be provided with masts and sails, they can be cruising vessels and used on foreign stations.

STEAM MACHINERY.

As our navy has become not only exclusively a steam navy, but a very large one, with an enormous consumption of coal and great expenditure for the construction and repair of machinery, it becomes a matter of the first consequence that only the best machinery be obtained for it. This problem is one of very difficult, costly, and slow solution. The great maritime countries of England and France have not yet solved it, either in the commercial or war marine, and at this hour the best authorities do not agree upon it. So many conditions enter into the problem that as prominence is given more or less to one or the other different conclusions are reached. It is evident that as the question is purely a practical one, it can only be answered by extensive experience and accurate observations. Mindful of the importance of this matter, the department, notwithstanding the great pressure upon its resources by the war, has kept it in view and promoted by every means the acquisition of the necessary information. The proportions of hulls have been varied with a view to determine the relative development of speed in proportion to given power; machinery has been constructed upon different types and systems, and the department has encouraged all offers from citizens, as well as from its own officers, to build new machinery that gave promise of improvement. The navy at this moment contains marine machinery on an extensive scale of every kind; their results are in its log-books, from which can be determined their various merits, both for general service and for particular applications.

In the new screw gunboats machinery has been used designed by CORLESS, of Providence, R. I.; J. ERICSSON, of New-York; WILLIAM WRIGHT, of WOODRUFF & BEACH's establishment at Hartford; MERRICK & SONS, of Philadelphia, and the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the department. This was competitive machinery to be of equal power propelling the same hull.

In the double-bowed paddle-wheel steamers machinery has been employed designed by MERRICK & SONS, of Philadelphia; by E. N. DICKERSON, and by the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

In the large sloops-of-war, of three thousand tons and over, competitive machinery is being placed by the above parties, and by J. ERICSSON.

In the frigates and sloops of the old navy, and in some of those built during the early part of the present Administration, machinery was employed designed by most of the principal establishments in the country. The Fulton Iron Works and Morgan Iron Works, of New-York; Messrs. WOODRUFF & BEACH, of Hartford, Connecticut; HARRISON LORING and the Atlantic Works, of Boston; MERRICK & SONS, of Philadelphia; the Vulcan Works, of Baltimore, and the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

In these vessels nearly every variety and type of engine, of valve-gear, of rate of expansion, of surface condenser, of screw propellor, and of boilers, have been thoroughly tested; but the results thus far show that the machinery designed by the Steam Engineering Bureau of the Department has not been surpassed, perhaps not equaled, by any of its competitors, while in many cases their results have been greatly below it.

In its iron-clads, the department has experimented by the construction of different classes and sizes, both in wood and iron, propelled by one screw and by two screws, working independently of each other. In its most recent constructions, of the *Miantonomah* class, a wooden vessel designed by the naval constructors, and built at the navy-yards, with Ericsson turrets, and machinery designed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, a high rate of speed, perfect ventilation, impregnability, and the enormous battery of four 15-inch guns, have been combined in a vessel of the moderate size of 1,564 tons, drawing only twelve feet of water. These vessels are free from the disadvantage of fouling, which so greatly reduces the speed of iron ones.

Others of this type, but of increased tonnage, are in process of construction, to have still higher speed, and be adapted to coast service.

In the steamers bought from the commercial marine of the country, and in the captured blockade runners, now adapted for naval service, are to be found every variety of machinery, both screw and paddle-wheel, constructed either in this country or Great Britain. So far as the exigencies of the war would permit, the different types of machinery have been submitted to careful experiment to ascertain their relative merits. Nearly every variety of boiler and of expansive gear, of rate of expansion, and of saturated and superheated steam, has been made the subject of accurate experiment, and it is believed that the files of the department contain the latest and most reliable information on these subjects. A chief engineer of the navy has been sent to Europe to collect information on these topics in addition to the published accounts and official reports.

Nearly all the kinds of coal of the seaboard States have been the subject of careful experiment, with a view to ascertain their comparative value for naval purposes. A board of engineers has also experimented with petroleum as a substitute for coal in naval steamers.

As opinion appears to have settled upon the horizontal and the vertical tubular boilers, as the only ones proper for naval service, the department has one of each kind manufactured according to designs furnished by a board of nine engineers, employed in the principal private steam-engine manufacturing establishments of the country, and by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, for the purpose of accurate experiments, to determine their respective merits. These experiments will be of the most elaborate nature, and will, it is presumed, enable a choice to be made. They are now in progress.

A commission of nine, on practical engineering, has been appointed by the department, consisting of three from the Academy of Science, three from the Franklin Institute, and three on the part of the department—all eminent in physical science—to devise the proper apparatus, and make the necessary experiments therewith, to ascertain by practical results the economy of using steam with different degrees of expansion. These experiments, which are now in progress, will be as elaborate and as complete as it is possible to make them. And under the practical conditions of steam engineering, it is believed they will indisputably set at rest the amount of gain to be obtained from using steam with different measures of expansion, and also determine the relative merits of different kinds of valve gear, steam pressure, etc., besides settling many incidental questions of great importance.

Nothing has been left undone in the way of ascertaining and putting in use all valuable improvements in steam machinery, and no occasion neglected of experimentally determining the data necessary for correct opinion.

The competitive engines and boilers now under construction and trial furnish information which will be of great public utility.

NAVY-YARD FOR IRON VESSELS AND MACHINERY.

The introduction of steam as a motive power for naval vessels, is causing a revolution in maritime warfare which the ablest minds have long predicted would be the result of this agency, but which is not yet to its fullest extent appreciated. It changes the whole character of blockade, and in future wars it will be found that a few privateers by steam will harass or annihilate the commerce of the most powerful belligerent nations.

Our country has been compelled by this civil war to take the initiative in organizing a vast steam navy with which to establish and enforce the blockade of our whole coast from the Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande; and also to suppress the depredations of semi-privateers, built by skilled English mechanics in English ship-yards, and manned by Englishmen, which, under the rebel flag, have roved the ocean, destroying our merchant shipping, and have found refuge and supplies in English and neutral ports.

When hostilities commenced, our Government had provided no suitable navy-yard with machine-shops and founderies to manufacture the necessary machinery for our rapidly increasing and expanding navy; but the department was compelled to rely on the few private establishments, which it could divert from other engagements, for the immense work that was calling out the resources of the nation.

Great embarrassment was experienced in consequence of this neglect of the Government at the very commencement of the war, and although the naval service and the country are suffering constantly from this neglect, measures for the establishment of a suitable navy-yard for the construction and repair of iron vessels, their armature and steam machinery, are still delayed.

As early as March, 1862, and on several occasions since, I have had the honor to present my views to Congress on this subject. The earnestness and frequency with which it has been brought forward must find an apology in its great importance.

It has never been the purpose of the department, in any of its suggestions or recommendations, to increase the number of our navy-yards, nor to alter their local distribution. The yard which we now have at Philadelphia is altogether inadequate to our present or future wants. It was proposed, therefore, to substitute a new one on the Delaware, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. League Island, within the limits of that city, if adopted as a site, must gradually absorb the works at the present yard, which would then be discontinued.

All of our present navy yards, it will be remembered, were established for the construction and repair of wooden sailing vessels. Steam and armored vessels have superseded these, and the inability of our present establishments for the work imposed by this war has been the source of inexpressible anxiety, and often of great disappointment and public injury. To relieve the navy-yards from work which they have but limited means to execute, and to secure necessary repairs, the department has been compelled to establish stations for machinery, and means of refitment at Mound City, Memphis, New-Orleans, Ship Island, Pensacola, Key West, Port Royal, Beaufort, Norfolk, and Baltimore. But these and all the private establishments of the country, besides other calls upon them, have been insufficient to keep the present navy in necessary order, so that, if to the duty of blockading there were added ocean conflicts with a naval power by which our ships would be often disabled, the sad spectacle would be presented of our naval vessels laid up in time of war for want of a proper establishment with the shops and means to repair them.

* * * * * * *

A navy-yard, if we have one for naval iron work, should be established on fresh water, for this is essential to the preservation of iron vessels, which cannot be laid up in salt water during peace. Ready access to coal, iron and timber is also important, for these essential articles should be always available on the inland waters without exposure to an enemy by coastwise transportation. The vicinity of a large city where skilled artisans can be obtained without difficulty, and the facilities of markets and tenements are abundant, should be considered. A foundation of gravel would, for the purposes of machinery, be preferable to stone. An extensive water frontage must also be secured. For such a depot and establishment, where costly machinery and material would accumulate during years of peace, the advantages of an interior location are most manifest. These favorable conditions are to be obtained nowhere else so completely as on the Delaware River; and the position of League Island, within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, presents, probably, a stronger combination of the points that are necessary than any other location.

It is to be regretted that competition for supposed local benefits should interfere with, retard, and perhaps entirely defeat the Government in its efforts to secure so important a national establishment. If in such a conflict for sectional favor the country should lose forever the best situation for such a navy-yard and establishment, the result would be always deplored. The department has studiously avoided the controversy which has arisen in consequence of the efforts to secure a navy-yard at New-London, which is foreign to the question of enlarging or substituting a more commodious establishment at Philadelphia. A multiplicity of small yards, similar in character, crowded into one section of the country, was not the object or purpose of the department in the suggestions and recommendations which it has from time to time urged upon Congress. There are already three navy-yards east of the Hudson, and should Congress deem it advisable to add another to that section or elsewhere, it is to be hoped that such determination will not interfere with or prevent the Government from having a proper establishment for the construction of iron vessels, iron armor, and iron work of every description, for naval purposes, in the immediate vicinity of the iron and coal region of the more central portions of the Union. Such an establishment as the department has advised on the Delaware would not add to the number of yards, but would be a mere substitution, without one dollar's expense to the Government for land, of the more commodious and extensive grounds and water-front of League Island, in place of the present limited and restricted site at Philadelphia, which is wholly inadequate and insufficient for the purposes of a yard for even wooden ships.

* * * * * * *

NAVY-YARD ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

By an act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Navy was "authorized and empowered to appoint a commission, consisting of one naval officer, one officer of the engineer corps, and one civilian, to select the most approved site for a navy-yard or naval station on the Mississippi River, or upon one of its tributaries, and to report to the next session of Congress." In pursuance of the authority conferred on me by this act, a commission has been constituted, and is now engaged in making the required examinations. Rear Admiral CHARLES H. DAVIS, who has had experience as commanding officer of the Mississippi Squadron, was appointed senior member of the commission. The Secretary of War having been requested to name a suitable officer of the engineer corps to be associated on this commission, and having named and detailed Lieut.-Col. A. H. BOWMAN for the purpose, that officer was appointed. GEORGE W. BLUNT, a civilian a nautical reputation and ability, of the city of New-York, is the third gentleman of the commission.

NAVAL RANK.

There is in the naval branch of the public service no rank corresponding with that of Lieutenant-General. Congress has established the grade of Rear-Admiral, which corresponds with that of Major-General, and it would be an act of recognition eminently deserved, and which would be fully appreciated by the gallant men of the navy, were Congress to authorize the appointment of a Vice-Admiral. Such honors and preferments stimulate heroes.

Among eminent Commanders in our naval service, of whom the nation may well be proud, we have one who, all will acknowledge, merits by his achievements as high rank as that of any naval officer in any country.

On the occasion of the recent brilliant victory in the bay of Mobile, more glorious, perhaps, in some of its incidents, even, than the memorable conflict that gave us the possession and ultimately restored the free navigation of the Mississippi, it was, beyond question, the spontaneous sentiment of the country, that the veteran hero who had illustrated our naval annals by these grand successes was worthy of the highest honors, and should be promoted to the highest naval rank. In recommending, therefore, that the office of Vice-Admiral should be created, and the appointment conferred on Rear-Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT, I but respond, as I believe, to the voice and wishes of the naval service and of the whole country.

The attention of Congress, through the Naval Committee, has heretofore been called to the fact that the number of officers on the active list in the grades of Commodore, Captain, Commander and Lieutenant-Commander, is not equal to the number of vessels of the different rates required by law to be commanded by officers of these grades. A small increase was recommended, as well as an alteration in the law relative to filling vacancies in the grade of Admiral in time of peace. My letter on this subject, with the accompanying draft of a bill, making provision also for the incorporation into the regular service of a few volunteer officers who, by zeal, ability and service during the war, have merited this reward, will be found in the appendix to this report.

ENLISTMENT.

The enactments of the last session of Congress, in regard to enlistments, have been in their operation beneficial to the naval service, and in a great degree have corrected the unfortunate legislation of the preceding session. Not only the full compliment of men required has entered the service, but a surplus of many thousands of landsmen have offered, who could not be received. But the want of seamen is still felt. Large numbers of that valuable class were induced to enter the army when high bounties were given to the soldiers and withheld from the sailors. Many thousand trained seamen, under those extraordinary inducements, enlisted in the army before the legislation for the two branches of the public service was equalized. Although the law now authorizes their transfer to the navy, a very considerable portion of them still remain in the army, where landsmen would be of equal service. Seamen are experts, and cannot be procured by draft, or secured for an emergency like the present, any more than engineers or accomplished gunnery officers.

Stimulated by patriotic impulse, men may volunteer to serve their country in any capacity, but they cannot be made available as seamen without training and experience at sea.

* * * * * * *

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Congress having by the act approved May 21, 1864, directed that "the United States Academy shall be returned to, and established at, the Naval Academy grounds in Annapolis, in the State of Maryland, before the commencement of the academic year 1865," it will be necessary that preparations should be commenced for putting the buildings and grounds in order as early in the ensuing Spring as the War Department can leave them. The school and the service will be benefited by having the institution permanently established, and when this is effected, it will be enabled to pursue its career under circumstances more favorable to the efficient training of the midshipmen.

The able superintendent, Commodore GEORGE S. BLAKE, has preserved his connexion with the school during its unsettled state, and its management, under many disadvantages, has been creditable to him and his associates.

CADET ENGINEERS.

Preliminary measures have been taken to carry into effect the law of the last session of Congress, authorizing the education at the Naval Academy of cadet engineers, to be selected from youths not over eighteen years of age, who shall have been engaged at least two years in the fabrication of steam machinery. A circular has been issued and printed in the papers of the great manufacturing cities, inviting applications in conformity to the law.

Before this plan shall be put in operation, it is respectfully submitted, in view of the radical changes which have been wrought by steam as a motive power for naval vessels, whether steam-engineering should not be made to constitute hereafter a necessary part of the education of all midshipmen, so that in our future navy ever line-officer will be a steam-engineer, and qualified to have complete command and direction of his ship. Hereafter every vessel of war must be a steam vessel. Those designed for ocean service will be furnished with sails in order to economize fuel while cruising; the present and future navy will therefore combine sails and steam as motive power, and seamanship and steam-engine driving will each be necessary to make the finished professional officer. The officers to sail and navigate a ship and the officers to run the steam-engine are about equal in number.

The department is not aware that any line-officer, whatever attention may have been given by him to the theoretical study of steam, is yet capable of taking charge of an engine, nor are steam-engine drivers capable of taking charge of a man-of-war, navigating her, fighting her guns, and preserving her discipline. When vessels were propelled exclusively by sails, there were but two officers, excepting in flagships, the surgeon and paymaster, who were not line-officers. But under the present naval system, a new and additional corps is introduced, as many steam engineers being required for a vessel as there are line-officers; and, while cruising under sail, or lying in port, or performing any duty when the engine is at rest, one-half of the officers are, by existing regulations, idle, and incapable of participating in duties that are often laborious and oppressive on the officers of the line, comparatively speaking. The engineers would willingly share these duties were they acquainted with them. But half the officers of a steamship cannot keep watch, cannot navigate her, cannot exercise the great guns or small arms, nor, except as volunteers under a line-officer, take part in any expedition against the enemy. On the other hand, the other half of the officers are incapable of managing the steam motive power, or of taking charge of the engine-room in an emergency, nor can the commander of a vessel, though carefully taught every duty of a sailor and drill officer, understand, of his own knowledge, whether the engineers and firemen are competent or not.

The remedy for all this is very simple, provided the principle were once recognized and adopted of making our officers engine drivers as well as sailors. It would not be expedient to interfere with the present status of line officers or engineers—the change would be too radical; but we should begin by teaching each midshipman to be able to discharge the duties of line officers and steam-engineers. To combine the two in one profession, so that officers so educated can take their watch alternately in the engine-room and on deck.

PRIZES AND PENSIONS.

The number of vessels captured by the squadrons since the last annual report, and reported to the department prior to Nov. 1, is 324, classified as follows: Schooners, 105; steamers, 88; sloops, 40; brigs, 3; barks, 3; small boats, 85. The total number of captures since the commencement of the rebellion is 1,379, viz.: Schooners, 652; steamers, 267; sloops, 171; brigs, 33; barks, 29; ships, 15; yachts and small boats, 117.

The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property amounts to $14,396,250 51; expenses, $1,237,153 96; leaving for distribution, one-half to the captors, and one-half to the United States as a naval pension fund, $13,190,841 46.

Annexed to this report is a table giving the names of vessels captured, date of capture, name of capturing vessel, &c. Also, a list of cases already adjudicated, showing the gross proceeds of sale, the expense of condemnation, and the net amount for distribution.

A joint resolution of Congress, approved on the 1st of July last, authorized the Secretary of the Navy to invest so much of the naval pension fund as was not required for the immediate payment of pensions in the registered securities of the United States. Under the authority conferred upon me, I have invested five million dollars, as provided in the resolution, and on the 1st of January next, there will be the further sum of $2,000,000, which can be invested without interfering with the prompt payment of pensions. This amount will yield an annual income of $420,000, sufficient for the payment of the entire pension roll. It affords me no little gratification to be able to state, that our brave officers and seamen, besides realizing handsome sums for themselves, have created a fund, the income from which will, doubtless, be ample for the payment of the authorized pension to those who have been wounded, and to the widows and orphans of those who have been killed in the service, or died from disease contracted in the line of duty, without calling upon the national treasury.

The pension roll on the 1st of November, 1864, was as follows:

769 invalids with pensions amounting to	$50,401 10
840 widows and orphans amounting to	139,258 00
1,609 persons receiving a total amount of	$189,659 10

In this connection I ask attention to the suggestions of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery relative to naval pensions. The act of Congress approved July 11, 1862, regulating pensions, makes no provision for the new grades of the navy—Rear-Admiral, Commodore, Lieutenant-Commander, &c.—authorized by act of Congress on the 16th of July of the same year. The act should be so revised as to include these grades, and it is suggested that a better adaptation of the amount of the pension to the responsibility of the officer might be advantageously made. The highest pay now authorized is thirty dollars per month, the family of a Captain receiving no more than the family of a Master-Commanding, and is a reduction of twenty dollars per month from the amount formerly paid. The act of Congress approved on the 4th of July last provides that a person in the "military service" who shall lose both feet shall receive a pension of $20 per month, and those who shall lose both hands $25 per month. As the law is construed not to include persons in the naval service, those who have suffered a similar loss in the navy continue to receive but eight or ten dollars per month—an inequality which it is believed was not intended. I suggest such changes in the law as will place the sailor upon the same footing as the soldier.

PRIZE LAW.

The seventh section of the act in relation to abandoned and captured property, approved July 2, 1864, reverses the law of prize as it stood prior to the present rebellion, and also as adjudged and applied since the commencement of the rebellion by the courts in their exercise of prize jurisdiction. It reverses also for the future the public policy of the country upon the subject, as manifested in the legislation of Congress both before the rebellion and since its commencement up to the date of this act.

This abrupt reversal of settled law and of public policy in regard to "property seized or taken upon any inland waters of the United States by the naval forces thereof," was not, I apprehend, well considered, and does not appear to have undergone discussion in either branch of Congress. Whether the words "no property seized or taken upon any inland waters of the United States by the naval forces thereof," comprehend not only cargoes, but vessels, may be questioned; but it can hardly be supposed that Congress intended to deny that naval vessels captured in naval conflict, as at New-Orleans, or Memphis, or in Mobile bay, are the legitimate subject of prize. The same is true also of transports, armed or unarmed, conveying the troops or munitions of an enemy, which may be captured. It seems improbable that to deprive such captures of the character of prize could have been deliberately intended.

Do the words "any inland waters of the United States" embrace the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, the Bay of Mobile and Lake Pontchartrain?

By the terms of this section the naval officer seizing or taking property has the option either to send it in to the courts or to turn it over under the act of March 12, 1864, to the Treasury agent. No one but the naval seizer has this option. All other persons must turn over their seizures to the Treasury agent. It is difficult to perceive the purpose for which this distinction is made. The property seized is either liable to capture and condemnation as prize, or it is not. If it be so liable, he is bound to send it to the prize court. Why, then, should he have authority to turn it over to the Treasury agent? and if it be not so liable, why should the naval seizer alone be relieved from the obligation of sending it to the Treasury agent?

If it be the object of the section to take away the character of prize of war from all property which may be captured by naval forces on the inland waters of the United States, it is respectfully submitted whether its repeal is not demanded by the highest considerations of public policy. The inland waters of the United States constitute cruising stations of vast extent, and so situated as to be of supreme importance in the prosecution of this, or, indeed, of any maritime war. These waters offer the readiest naval access to vast amounts of commercial property belonging to those who are now waging war against the Government. The property, both public and private, found upon these waters and along their shores belonging to the enemy is, under the public law of war, liable to capture by naval belligerents, and when so captured, to condemnation as prize of war. By the exercise of this right, a naval force can reach and capture property which should be taken from an enemy, and which is yet left untouched by our statutes.

* * * * * * *

CONTRACTS.

The present contract system is open to many and serious objections. Whatever may have been its merits when originally established, the condition of the country and of trade has so changed as to render essential modifications necessary, if not the abrogation of the system itself. The instability of prices, and a rising market during the progress of the war, have made it difficult, and, in some instances, almost impossible to procure offers for contracts to furnish yearly supplies for the navy, from honest and reliable contractors at a rate which does not contemplate the highest market price of gold, as well as long delay in the time of payment. Any change for the better in the condition of the country or the market will be a gain to the contractor who has an annual contract, and a corresponding loss to the Government.

* * * * * * *

Another source of embarrassment in procuring naval supplies has been the delay and uncertainty of payment. Unless a definite time for payment is fixed, and bills are promptly met, or unless interest be allowed during the delay of payment, the Government will inevitably become a large sufferer. Many of the best merchants in our principal cities, who have heretofore sought dealings with the Government, now decline accepting an order on any terms.

* * * * * * *

If supplies are procured when wanted and as wanted, at the market price, either in open purchase, by an honest agent, or upon bids received for immediate delivery, with prompt payment, immense sums would be saved to the department and the Government. I have heretofore referred to the defects and abuses practiced under the existing laws of awarding annual contracts for naval supplies to the lowest bidder. Whatever may be the character or reputation of the bidder for fair and honest dealing, no discretion is given to any officer of the Government in the premises, nor can any officer decline the contract, though it may be obvious the bidder cannot furnish good articles at the prices which he proposes.

Contracts are made under the operation of existing laws, which cannot be honestly fulfilled; and under the practice that has prevailed, the whole system has become tainted with demoralization and fraud, by which the honest and fair dealer is too often driven from the market. Articles inferior in quality and deficient in quality are delivered and passed. Bribery and other improper practices are resorted to, to induce persons in the employment of the Government to aid in these frauds.

Malfeasance on the part of officials in connexion with the purchase and delivery of supplies was alleged to exist, and with the purpose of investigating and bringing such fraudulent practices to light, application was made to the War Department, which detailed an officer to prosecute these inquiries. The result is that many and great frauds have been discovered. Proceedings have accordingly been instituted, and are now in progress against some of the parties implicated before military tribunals under the statute, and against others in the civil courts.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

In consequence of the greatly increased prices that prevail, many who are in the clerical employment of the Government, at a compensation established prior to the war, are receiving a remuneration wholly insufficient. The state of the currency, with other causes, has so affected prices that these men are receiving relatively but about one-half the pay of former years, and the effect has been such as to compel many of the best clerks in this department to leave the Government service. This is a public injury, especially in a crisis like the present. The place of an experienced and accomplished clerk is at no time easily supplied; but when such place is vacated for the reason that it is not remunerative, or that the pay is below corresponding positions in private establishments, the difficulty is increased. It is therefore suggested that the salaries of the clerical force, or a portion of the clerical force, be increased until the close of the war, or until the currency shall return to a specie standard.

This recommendation is made with some reluctance, and only under a sense of its absolute necessity at this time.

MASTER'S MATES.

When the rate of pay for Master's Mates was established it was thought to correspond with that of other grades—but the changes in currency and values which have since taken place render it difficult to retain in service a sufficient number of this highly serviceable and meritorious class of officers. I would therefore recommend that the pay of Master's Mates be increased from forty to sixty dollars per month.

EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES.

On the 1st July, 1863, there was an unexpended balance standing to the credit of the department of	$39,101,970 34
The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, were	76,663,567 36
Total available means	$115,765,537 70
The expenditures of the department during the same time were	$85,733,292 77
Leaving a balance at the commencement of the present fiscal year of	$30,032,244 93
The appropriations for the current year are	109,256,814 54
Making the total available resources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865	$139,289,059 47

The estimates submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, are as follows:

Pay of the navy	$23,327,722 50
Construction and repair of steam machinery	17,115,000 00
Construction and repair of vessels	24,530,00 00
Ordnance and magazines	9,187,615 00
Fuel, hemp, and equipment of vessels	14,050,000 00
Provisions and clothing	13,923,2[illegible]0 75
Navy-yards and superintendents	4,577,313 00
Navigation and Naval Academy	562,626 00
Surgeons' necessaries and hospitals	315,000 00
Marine corps	1,599,[illegible] 76
Contingent and miscellaneous	3,970,518 33
Total	$112,1[illegible],663 28

The expenditures of the department since the 4th of March, 1861, have been as follows:

From 4th of March to close of fiscal year, June 30, 1861	$6,244,357 63
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1862	42,200,529 06
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1863	63,211,105 27
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1864	85,733,292 77
From July 1, 1864, to November 1, 1864	41,257,976 72
Estimated expenditures from Nov. 1, 1864, to March 4, 1865	42,000,000 00
Total	$280,647,261 45

THE BUREAUS.

The reports of the chiefs of the several bureaus present in detail the operations of their respective departments for the year. As they will be printed at the commencement of the session of Congress, it is unnecessary that I should do more than refer to the principal subjects embraced in them.

The chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks calls attention to the great increase in the cost of materials and labor, and the consequent deficiency in some of the appropriations. He urges a change in the present contract system, and gives it as his opinion that, in consequence of its operations, the bureau is compelled to pay twenty per cent. more than the market price for some of the smaller articles, which could better be procured by open purchase. The intelligence, judgment and great experience of this officer entitle his suggestions to respectful consideration. The delay in passing the appropriation bill until near the close of the long session of Congress is considered another fruitful source of evil. The purchase of additional land at Boston and Philadelphia to enlarge the navy-yards at those places is recommended. More water front is indispensably necessary.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair explains in detail the kind of vessels it is proposed to build, and for which estimates are submitted. He recommends that provision be made for procuring and keeping on hand a supply of building timber and material, the accumulations of past years having been exhausted. He also recommends that measures be taken to increase the facilities in the several navy yards for the construction of vessels. In case of a foreign war, an additional number of dry docks would be required. Many important suggestions are made relative to the size of steam war vessels and the construction of armed vessels for sea-service.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering contains a review of the operations of the bureau since the commencement of the war. Detailed statements are made of the size and power of the different classes of engines designed by the bureau and, by other parties, and of the results attained in each case. Particular notice is given to the experiments which have been made to test the relative value of engines and boilers, the economy of using super-heated over saturated steam, as well as steam with different measures of expansion; the value of the different kinds of coal and of petroleum as a substitute, and of other less important combinations which enter into the construction and working of steam machinery. Drawings and specifications have been furnished for the machinery of one hundred and sixteen steamers, having an aggregate burden of 149,906 tons, besides supplying the necessary drawings and directions for the alteration and re-

newal, in whole or in part, of the machinery of a very large number of other vessels.

The Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting states the *personnel* of the navy at about 6,000 officers and 45,000 men. Under the operation of the acts of Congress, giving seamen the same bounties as soldiers, and crediting their enlistment upon the quotas of towns, the naval deficiencies have been filled. There are now about 250 apprentice boys on the school-ship *Sabine*, and the system, as well as the proficiency of the pupils, is well spoken of. The consumption of coal this year will be about 500,000 tons. The ropewalk at the Charlestown Navy-yard furnishes all the larger sizes of rope required, but the facilities at the Washington Navy-yard are entirely inadequate to supply the needed quantity of cables and anchors, and additional establishments are recommended.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance presents a resume of the history and economy of our naval ordnance. The constant demands of the navy during the year for ordnance and ordnance stores have been promptly met, and at the same time full attention has been given to the many new and important ordnance questions of the day. Among other suggestions, is that of the removal of our large magazines from their present locations to more secluded situations. The importance of the permanent organization of a gunnery-ship, as a school for the instruction of officers and men, preparatory to being placed on board cruising vessels, is again presented. Owing to the great increase of ordnance work, and the accumulation of material at the New-York Navy-yard, more room is needed. To meet this requirement, the bureau has commenced the filling up of the unoccupied marsh adjacent to the cob-dock, which, when completed, will afford ample accommodations, as well as furnish a park for two thousand cannon, with all appliances for fitting them for service.

The Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing recommends a new arrangement of storehouses, and that they be entirely disconnected from the navy-yards. Also, the establishment of two Government bakeries, and the preparation by the Government of the preserved meats and desiccated vegetables, which now form a part of the navy ration. He also recommends an increase in the number of paymasters and assistant paymasters in the regular service, and the establishment of the grade of Passed Assistant Paymaster. The extraordinary rise in the price of provisions and clothing, and the increased number of men in the service, render additional appropriations necessary.

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation submits the usual reports of the Naval Observatory, Nautical Almanac Office, and the general administration of his department. Nearly all the nautical instruments used in the navy, which, prior to the war, were procured abroad, are now of American manufacture, not excepting chronometers and comparing watches. The same gratifying advance cannot be stated with reference to material for flags, as we still sail under foreign bunting. Notwithstanding the large quantity used by the army, the navy, and the commercial marines, scarcely any progress has been had in inducing American establishments to undertake its manufacture.

The Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery states the number of casualties reported during the year to be 171 killed and 351 wounded. Total number of cases of sickness under treatment, 61,229; of which number 1,048 died, 58,070 were returned to duty or discharged, leaving 2,111 under treatment at the close of the year. The total number of deaths is 1,560. He suggests a reorganization of the medical department so as to place it in better harmony with the growth and expansion of other branches of the service, and to adapt it more efficiently to present wants. With the existing organization and pay, it is found impossible to procure the requisite number of medical officers, the superior inducements held out to enter the land service attracting many in that direction who would otherwise prefer service in the navy. The statistics forming a part of the report show the large number of resignations, as well as the large proportion of those now in the volunteer service who decline positions in the permanent corps. Since January, fifty-two resignations have occurred, and quite a number are now before the department unaccepted, simply because of the impossibility of filling the vacancies. It is suggested that the only remedy is to make the medical commission more desirable in pay and position. The subject is commended to the attention of Congress. Additional appropriations are required for the completion of hospitals, and an alteration of the law of March 3, 1851, relating to the value of rations of sick transferred to hospitals, is suggested. Authority to purchase the balance of square No. 948, in the city of Washington, for a naval hospital, is also requested. The Government already owning a portion of the land makes it desirable, on many accounts, that the remainder (some 14,000 feet) should also be under control of the department.

The colonel commandant of the marine corps reports his command in a good state of discipline. Although its number is now fully equal to the quota authorized by law, he is unable to comply with all the requisitions for guards for sea-going vessels. The reports from the several squadrons and vessels of the service show that, in the gallant deeds of the navy, the marines have borne an honorable part.

* * * * * * * *

If in the prosecution of duties so arduous, complicated and exacting, the trust confided to this department shall appear to have been faithfully and fitly discharged, then certainly my acknowledgments are still due, as they have been heretofore expressed, to the gentlemen associated with me in its management, to the whole clerical force, to the several Chiefs of Bureaus, and especially to the invaluable services of the Assistant Secretary and the Chief Clerk of the department.

But it is to the officers and men of our naval service that the great renown of what has thus been done, and is doing, justly belongs. The best administration of this department can do little more at any time than to give them the adequate means and the right opportunity of action. To them, therefore, first and always, be the honor, when their own country and the world shall recognize in this expansion and these exploits of our naval power a spectacle of patriotic and virtuous heroism worthy of the cause in which it is displayed, and of the national life which it illustrates and defends.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

To the PRESIDENT.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 7, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	118	20	Pac. M. S. Co......	315
28,000	do..........	117⅜	100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	121⅛
10,000	do..........	117¾	100	do...........	121¾
15,000	do..........	118	100	do...........	122
26,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	110	100	do........s30	121⅛
150,000	do..........	109¾	50	do...........	122⅛
20,000	do........b10	110	400	Erie Railway.....	95¾
30,000	do..........	109⅝	100	do........b30	96
350,000	do...new iss.	109⅝	200	do........b10	96
10,000	do...new iss.	109½	200	do........b10	96⅛
20,000	U. S.6s,10-40s R.	100⅞	100	do........b10	96⅜
74,000	U. S.5s,10-40s.C.	101½	200	do........s10	96
9,000	do..........	101¾	1300	do...........	96
5,000	do..........	101⅞	500	do...........	96⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C. Indorsed......	105	1000	do...........	96¼
50,000	Treas. N.7 3-10s, A. & O..Small.	118	30	Erie R. Pref......	105
			200	Mil. & Pr.Du C....	53
			50	do...........	53¼
10,000	do..........	118¼	1000	Hudson R. R.....	117
45,000	U. S.6s,1 yr.Cer.	97⅞	100	do........s30	116
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	56⅛	200	do...........	116⅛
8,000	do..........	56	500	do........b30	116⅛
2,000	N. Car. 6s......	60	2000	Reading R.......	137⅛
2,000	Ind. War Loan.	92⅜	200	Mich. Cen. R......	129¼
4,000	do..........	94	100	do........s30	129
3,000	Mo. State 6s....	64½	1000	M. S. & N. I......	73⅛
5,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H.&.St.J.R....	85½	200	do...........	73⅜
			1000	do...........	73¼
1,000	City 6s, '87.....	110	100	Ill. Cen. R.....s10	130½
30,000	O. & M. Cer.....	36¾	500	do...........	131
20,000	do..........	36⅝	100	do........b10	131
50,000	do..........	36½	100	do...........	130⅞
3,000	Erie 3d M. Bs..	115	100	do........s30	130
10,000	C. & N. W. 1stM.	97	500	Cle. & Pitts.......	110¾
1,000	Gal.&C.1stM.Ex	115	200	do........b10	111
5,000	P., Ft.W.&C.2d.	103	100	do........s5	110⅝
29	Bk. State of N. Y.	113½	200	do...........	110⅞
44	B'k of Commerce..	114	500	Chi. & N. W......	43
100	do..........	115	100	do........b10	43
25	Am. Ex. Bank..	121	200	do...........	43¼
10	Metropolitan Bank	122	200	do...........	43⅛
10	Market Bank......	105	100	do........s10	43½
50	Canton Co.........	34¾	300	do...........	43¾
100	do..........	34	300	do...........	44
29	Del.& Hud.C.Co...	200	100	do........b30	44¼
20	Cen. Coal Co......	60	100	do........b10	44
850	Nic. Transit......	5	500	Chi. & N.W.Pr....	78⅛
200	Schuylkill Coal...	7	1000	do...........	78
200	Cum. Coal Pr.....	47⅛	600	Clev. & Tol.......	110
200	do..........	47¼	800	Chi. & R. I. R.....	107½
100	do........s30	47	200	do...........	107¼
100	do..........	47½	300	do...........	107
400	do..........	47	100	do........b10	107
100	do........b30	47¼	300	Chi., Bur. & Q....	117⅛
200	Quick. Min. Co...	87⅜	1000	P., Ft. W. & C..	106
100	do........b10	87⅜	300	do...........	105¾
200	do........b10	87¾	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref..	72
900	Mariposa M. Co...	36½	50	Han.&St.J.R.Pref	45
200	do..........	36	100	Ashburton Coal...	18

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7—P. M.

The Gold Room continued to advance yesterday, after regular 'Change hours, to 235 ℘ cent. At the Evening Exchange the speculators for the rise advanced the bidding to 237½@240 ℘ cent., and in the Gold Room this forenoon 243¾ ℘ cent. was at one time made. There was a subsequent reaction to a fraction below 240 ℘ cent. before 3 o'clock.

The public documents from Washington are construed by the speculators in the Gold Room as looking to the prolongation of the War and the increased employment of Legal-Tender Currency; but the truth is that neither the President's Message nor the Secretary of the Treasury's Report changes the previously understood military or financial position in the direction in which these enterprising gentlemen would have the Gold Market and the Stock Exchange run. The President has not closed the door to a general amnesty; on the contrary, he declares that it is still open, and his readiness to end the war, whenever the party in rebellion, who began it, return to their obligations under the Union and the Constitution. It is a weak as well as untruthful invention of the Gold Room to assume that popular disappointment will follow the avowal of the President that there can be no peace on the basis of a dissevered Union. And it is equally false to assume that he is less desirous of peace, or less kindly disposed to a general amnesty than was anticipated from his antecedent declarations and his independent position, now that he has been reëlected for a second term. On the contrary, the present Message repeats the offer of amnesty, in its broadest terms, and with the warning, suggested by his solicitude for an early settlement, that if such offer be not availed of soon, it may be withdrawn altogether for the purpose of ending the war by a more summary and more vigorous process. Such a warning, coupled with such an offer, we believe the country will construe in a very different sense from the Gold Room.

In like manner the most gratuitous, not to say absurd, interpretations, have to-day been given to certain passages in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as though he desired to open anew the flood-gates of paper money, in the very act of urging the raising of money for the future exigencies of the war by rigid taxation, and on Treasury Bonds, *neither Legal-Tender*, present nor prospectively, *nor Gold-bearing*, until after the close of the war, or at the end of three or five years, when the attractive privilege of conversion into 5-20 Gold-bearing and Gold-interest Stock can be availed of.

We make the foregoing remarks in no expectation of ending the exaggerations of the speculative arena about either of the documents which have, yesterday afternoon and to-day, been made the subject of misconstruction and the pretended cause of putting up Gold. We had as soon undertake to correct or put an end to the daily rumors of disaster in the field which are circulated in the same quarter, not for their semblance of truth or probability, but because, as one of the ring said to a bullion broker a few days ago, "*we can make money out of it while the rumor lasts!*"

On the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street the demand for the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States continued active, and there was a further rise of ½@1 ℘ cent. on the 5-20's, and 1½@2 ℘ cent. on the 6 ℘ cents of 1881 on yesterday's sales. At the Second Board, after a very large business through the forenoon, the extreme advance was not sustained on the new 5-20's, though the old continued firm on discretionary orders from the other side, which are coming into the market as Exchange advances.

There was a heavy increase of business at the Stock Exchange. On the Railway speculation, which was suddenly reawakened, but whether in sympathy with the rise in Gold or because the suspense about the meeting of Congress, and the appearance of the public documents is at an end, is not yet so clear. A good many of the Brokers ascribed the new movement to-day to the rise in the Gold Room, exclusively. The rise from yesterday was 1@2 per cent. at the early Board, making from 2@3 per cent. since Monday. At the Second Board and after, the market was not so strong. The Miscellaneous Shares advanced 1@1½ per cent., and there is a decided rise in Missouri State 6 per cents.

At the close of dealings the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday afternoon. Gold 240@240½ ℘ cent. The Railways rather weak; Governments steady.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	116¼	117¼	Pittsburgh	110¾	110¾
U. S. 5-20's......	109	109	Northwest	41⅞	43⅛
T. Certificates...	97⅞	97⅝	N. West Pref....	76⅜	77⅜
N. Y. Central....	120⅞	121⅛	Rock Island....	106	106
Erie	94⅝	95¾	Fort Wayne.....	104½	105
Hudson..........	115	115⅜	Cum'land Coal..	46⅜	47⅛
Reading.........	136	136⅞	Quicksilver.....	86⅞	87
Mich. Southern..	72⅜	72⅜	Mariposa	35⅜	36⅜
Illinois Cen.....	129⅜	130⅜	Ohio & M. Certfs	36	36½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Imp. and Traders'	104
Manhattan	136	Park	137
Merchants'	112	Central National	101
Mechanics'	110	Fourth National	92
Union	115	Mercantile	120
America	139	American Exchange	121
City	155	Chatham	110
Phœnix	166	Bk. of the Republic	103
North River	107	Bank of N. Amer.	106
Chemical	600	Hanover	104
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Metropolitan	123
Mech'cs' & Traders'	120	Grocers	112
Merchants' Exchange	98¼	Nassau	104½
State of New-York	113⅛	Shoe and Leather	100½
Commerce	115	Corn Exchange	105
Mechanics' Bking As.	95	Continental	100
Ocean	92½	St. Nicholas	98
N. Y. County	140		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y Cen. 6s, '83	103	Tol. & W. Ext.	100
Y. N. Cen. 7s, '76	118	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	83
Erie 1st mort. '68	104	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	110
Erie 7s, 1st mort. '79	118	Gal. & Chi. Extended	114
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	113	New J. C. 2ds	108
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88	106	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 1sts	111½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m.s.f. '85	117	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
Harlem 1st, '69 & '72	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	94
Mich. Cen. New 1sts. '82	124	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	105
Chi.. B. & Quincy 1sts	120	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds, con	100
N. I. G. Line	102½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	82¼
Pacific R. 7s	55	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	57
Ill. Central. '75	118⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	105½
Alton & T. H. 1sts	98	Chi. & Alt. Income	87
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	86	At. & G. W. 1st	98
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	76½	Ohl. & Miss 1sts	92
Chi. & N. W. 1sts	96½	Peninsular R.R.B	87
Del. L. & W. 2ds	110	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts	82
Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $6,215,189 56; for Customs, $106,000; on account of Loan, $980,550; payments, $6,204,789 08; balance, $32,495,180 56.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,

Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York,

Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
R. H. MACY.
R. H. MACY.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
CLOSING AND CLEARING SALE OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FLANNELS,
LACE CURTAINS,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY,
UNDER WEAR,
&c., &c., &c.
OUR CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES,
BEST QUALITY IMPORTED 80 CENTS A PAIR,
UNDER THE USUAL PRICE.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
We are offering our entire stock of
ROYAL AXMINSTER,
ENGLISH VELVET,
BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING,
At much less than cost of importation or manufacturing.
SMITH & LOUNSBURY.

FLOOR LINENS,
All widths, suitable for dancing cloths, made and put down, if required.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st., New-York.

DAMASK CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS,
to match all the different sizes, suitable for "Dinners" and "Suppers," of the best qualities and the newest patterns. Also Doylies, Lunch Cloths and Napkins, Chocolate Napkins, fine Bed Linens and Towels, in great variety, just opened for the coming Holidays. Persons wishing to make presents in the above line of goods, will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec 5, their large and finely assorted stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
To which they have just received large additions of the newest and richest styles in tapestry, velvet, embroidered, printed and damask, suitable for the approaching holidays.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
We shall offer, at greatly reduced prices, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, our large stock of
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Consisting of all sizes ladies', gent's and children's tape-bordered, hemstitched, printed and embroidered, and of the newest and best styles, in great variety.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS,
New designs, just received.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

LACE CURTAINS
New Persian Styles. Just Received.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.
Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching
HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuoso and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858) BROADWAY.
Just opened, unique French fans at every price; Chineso ditto; Indian Bird fans; Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.
A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Hdfs.
Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, 19th-st., east side.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER; no incumbrance; understands well the management of servants, and bringing up youth in Christian principles; also, can cut and fit, and embroider. A pleasant home more desired than high salary. References exchanged. Address M. C., Box 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY OF EXPERIENCE, a situation as housekeeper, either in a private family or hotel; satisfactory references; no objection to leave the city. Call on, or address HOUSEKEEPER, Gramercy Park House.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking thoroughly; is an excellent baker; no objection to a little washing; good reference. Can be seen at No. 148 17th-st., between 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress by a Protestant young woman, who has the highest references from her last place, where she has lived for the last four years. Address by note, or call at No. 84 West 20th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED French cook or housekeeper, by a woman, who cannot be excelled in serving dinners in the first style, having lived in the first families for a number of years. Call at No. 181 East 17th-st., this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress and to take care of grown-up children, or would do light chamberwork. Is a Protestant. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by an honest and trustworthy woman, in a private family; understands her business well; is an excellent baker; reference in the city. Can be seen at No. 121 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress and chambermaid; is willing to assist in the washing; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for a few days, at No. 25 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN girl, 17 years of age, to do light work in a private family; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address C. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; takes charge of an infant; makes children's clothes; wages, $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of city references from her last place. Apply at 169 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress and chambermaid; has excellent city reference; can be seen for two days at No. 13 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation in the city; understands poultry, game, pastry, soups, and jellies. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; is a good bread and pastry baker; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly, and would assist in washing, if required; best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 192 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give good city reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objections to go in the country; best of city references from her last place. Call at No. 240 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook in a small private family; has good city reference. Call at No. 264 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid or laundress or waitress; has good city reference. Call at No. 197 East 35th-st.

WASHING.—WANTED, FAMILY WORK OR gentlemen's. Apply at No. 119 West 24th-st., top floor.

TO THE PUBLIC.—ALL BOOK-KEEPERS, clerks, photographers and teachers, male and female, looking for employment, should notice that G. KONYSBERG does not charge a deposit for recording names, as other intelligence offices do. G. K. charges 10 per cent. on one month's salary after holding the situation for one month. Those looking for situations should guard against offices when a charge is made of from $1 and upward for registering names. It is my interest to furnish situations for those who do not pay in advance. Employers requiring help would do well to call on G. KONYSBERG, as he intends to furnish none but well-recommended and capable help. Clerks now employed will please direct their employers to G. KONYSBERG, No. 713 Broadway.

FAMILIES OR EMPLOYERS WHO DESIRE any service, except housework, which can be performed by women, are invited to send notice of their wants to the office of the Working Women's Protective Union, No. 13 Chambers-st., and thus benefit a large number of worthy and industrious women; many of whom are soldier's relatives, who need employment to support themselves and dependent families.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—GOOD SERVANTS can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, proprietor.

HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—A young American widow lady, of refinement and high social standing, desires an engagement as housekeeper or children's governess. Address Mrs. C. L. ARNOT, Middletown, Conn.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SMART MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands the business in all its branches; is a practical hand at pruning fruit trees and grape vines and putting them in good condition of bearing; would go for moderate wages this winter; would be willing and obliging. Address THOS. LALLY, No. 38 Bright-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young single man; is perfectly acquainted with the care and management of green-houses, graperies, (both hot and cold,) as well as flowers and vegetables; has first-class city references. Address MORRIS WHITE, at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or, Morrisania Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man; thoroughly understands his business; understands the driving and care of horses in city or country; has the best of references. Address M. Y., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom in a private family; best of city reference can be given. Address J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, or can be seen at the chalk factory, No. 52 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, all day.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT man, a situation as coachman, &c.; can tend garden, cow, &c, if required; never used tobacco, &c.; ten years' good reference. Call or address M. G., No. 9 City Hall-square, New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A very respectable man; he thoroughly understands his business in every respect; best of references can be given. Can be seen at No. 24 East 28th-st., private stable, or a note addressed to S. M. R., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE young man, as groom and coachman, who has lived with some of the most respectable families in this city; can show several years of the highest city references. Address D. N., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY ENGLISH PROTESTANT man a situation as first-class cook; good city reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the business; has first-class city references; will be found obliging. Address E. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER in some first-class mercantile or shipping house; by a young man of the highest respectability, or as general clerk. Apply at No. 61 Chatham-st., room 3, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN as coachman and gardener; the best of reference; no incumbrance, and 11 years' experience. No. 15 John-st., Thorburn's seed-store, F. C.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE Protestant man, as coachman and gardener; can milk or do any kind of work. Good references; wages no object. Call or address, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION. A gentleman wishes to procure a situation for a thorough coachman and groom. Address J. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND HIS wife; the man as coachman, and his wife as seamstress, and understands dressmaking; good references can be given. Address M. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 20 years of age in a wholesale boot and shoe house. Salary not so much an object as a situation. Address SITUATION, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GERMAN COACHMAN, by a young man with good references, a competent coachman. Apply at No. 1,364 Broadway, corner 37th-st., up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM MANAGER. A MAN IS wanted who can properly attend to the management of a small farm and gentleman's residence, within 30 miles of this city. He must be without children and not lately married. Irishmen need not apply. Best recommendations required. Address, "Cobbett Farm, Post-office, New-York City."

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; must have good city references. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-place, from 8 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country to take care of two horses and make himself useful about the place. Apply at No. 203 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE, A SMART, ACTIVE, intelligent boy, from 16 to 18 years old, who can come well recommended. Address Box No. 915, Post-office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, STEADY GENTLEMANLY boy, in a lawyer's office, at No 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—IN A BANKERS' AND BROKER'S office, an intelligent boy, a good penman, and who resides with his parents. Address I. Z., Post-office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD HOSIERY salesmen. BENNETT & VAIL, No. 336 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPER—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY competent double-entry book-keeper. Address, stating particulars of previous occupations and salary expected. Post-office Box No. 3,429.

PORTER WANTED.—WANTED AN INTELLIGENT, able porter, American, in a dry-goods commission house, at a liberal compensation. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, M., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.
Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.
Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHODDY, SHODDY, SHODDY.
11,000 pounds dark blue army cuttings for sale, by A. P. HARD, wholesale paper dealer, No. 44 Beekman-st.

I AGREE TO TEACH LADIES TO COLOR photographs until they are perfect for a week, month or year, for $50, and furnish all necessary materials, and give work out after two weeks' instruction, if capable. It is my interest to teach them as quickly as possible, as I should be under expense. I will give each lady a trial lesson; if not capable, will be objected to. Ladies wishing to learn this art as an accomplishment will be taught free. No work given out. G. KONYGSBERG, School of Art, No. 713 Broadway.

AT NO. 240 7TH-AV., A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen having any cast-off clothing, furniture, carpets, &c., will receive the highest price by calling on, or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. COH.

COTTON PLANTATIONS—THE ADVERTISER was interested in working a Plantation this year under the free labor system, which has proved a success, and will leave in a few days for a crop next year; additional capital would be acceptable. Several most respectable merchants are interested. For information address Box No. 586 Post Office, New-York.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 11 cents per pound; colors and woolens, 4 cents per pound; books and newspapers, 9 cents per pound; old brass, 25 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 36 cents per pound; lead, 10 cents per pound; at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

FOR SALE—THE INTERIOR FIXTURES OF the Greene-street Synagogue, comprising platforms, pulpit, railings, 100 nine feet benches, chandelier, and other gas fixtures, carpets, &c. For particulars apply to I. J. SALOMON, President, No. 104 Duane-st.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS. Priced catalogues sent gratis by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS. —Priced catalogues sent gratis, by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

9 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD newspapers and old books, 11 cents a pound paid for white rags, 4 cents a pound for colored and woolen rags, at No. 23 Elm-st.

DAMAGED FLOUR, MEAL AND BRAN.— 200 bbls. suitable for family use; also a large lot of flour, wheat and bran suitable for feed, &c., for sale at No. 17 Albany-st., New-York city.

SHELLS—LAND AND MARINE.—FOR sale, a valuable lot of specimens in conchology. Inquire of T. L. SMITH, United States Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

SHEET-IRON.—"ALAN WOOD & CO'S." BEST "A" Patent Polished Imitation Russia Sheet-Iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., at Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—CHARCOAL AND COKE TIN and terne plates for sale at the lowest market rates by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—ASSORTED NUMbers for sale by A. A. THOMSON & Co., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

SHEET-IRON.—COMMON "R G." AND BEST Philadelphia charcoal refined iron for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.—NOS. 12 TO 29, assorted widths and lengths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

15,000 SUBSTITUTES WANTED
FOR THE ARMY,
IN PLACE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF CITIZENS:

FIRST—For citizens enrolled and liable to draft.

SECOND—For citizens not liable to draft, because of unfitness, or non-liability from age or other causes.

TO SUBSTITUTES.

The following advantages are offered for the enlistment of Substitutes:

BOUNTY, DEPOSITED BY PERSONS REQUIRING SUBSTITUTES, CASH DOWN,

For One Year	$200
For Two Years	400
For Three Years	500

PREMIUM, CASH DOWN.

For One Year Man	$20
For Two Years' Man	30
For Three Years' Man	50

TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as the authority exists for the enlistment of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of a future Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to Draft, because of unfitness or non-liability from age or other causes, THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE have resolved in addition to their business of raising Recruits, to enlist such substitutes as may be desired.

Those desiring Substitutes may deposit with the Committee the whole of either of the following sums:

For One Year	$220
For Two Years	430
For Three Years	650

No portion of the money paid for Substitutes will be paid from the County funds.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, Com. on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Rooms of Committee on Volunteering, City Hall Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st. Nov. 1, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

$600 WILL FURNISH A THREE-YEARS' SUBSTITUTE.—C. L. MORSE & CO., Tammany Hall and No. 1,391 Broadway, New-York City, are prepared to furnish a three-year substitute for any county in the State for $600, at one day's notice.
C. L. MORSE & CO.,
Tammany Hall and No. 1,391 Broadway,
New-York City.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

No. 19 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. VAN SCHAICK, S. F. MASSETT, } General Partners.
W. R. TRAVERS, GEO. A. OSGOOD, } Special Partners.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned has associated with him Mr. John F. Batchelder and Mr. James R. Nichols, and will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 William-st., under the name and firm of VAN SCHAICK & Co.
J. VAN SCHAICK.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between COOPER & FORGIE is this day dissolved. COOPER & FORGIE.
New-York, Dec. 7, 1864.

FURNITURE.

AMERICAN HALL CASTOR MANUFACTURING CO.—A new and most useful castor may be seen at the office of Messrs. HULL & GOODELL, Manufacturers' sole Agents, No. 197 Broadway, Room No. 4. This castor is the invention of a Mr. PEDRICK, of Washington, D. C., and is curiously composed of a glass ball, placed in a socket of wood or metal, the interior being so constructed as to overcome all friction. It cannot be doubted that this "Ball Castor," as it is termed by the ingenious inventor, will, before long, supersede the castor now in use. As an insulator for bedsteads, it must become deservedly popular; and when placed upon the legs of pianos and melodeons, it improves both the tone and strength of the sound marvelously. The curious and practical can examine this useful article by calling upon the agent above-named.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

TWO ENGINES FOR SALE—NEW AND second-hand; cylinders, 10x24. Can be seen at machine-shops No. 450 West-st. and No. 350 West 42d-st., by JOHN STUART, dealer in machinery, No. 195 Broadway.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—ELEVEN inches diameter cylinder, 20 inches stroke, 7 feet band wheel, with heater, pumps, &c., complete.
JOHN ASHCROFT, No. 50 John-st.

FOR SALE—A TWELVE-HORSE STEAM-ENGINE, and a lot of machinery, saw-tables, &c., all in running order. W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers, N. Y.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

BERG & CO.'S CELEBRATED PATENT CIGARETTOS.
Wholesale depot at
GAIL, AX & KUCHLER'S,
Nos. 173 and 175 Water-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE CUBA—NO. 7 BLEECKER-ST., having been disposed of by Mr. Miliani, the new proprietor offers his services in said establishment to the traveling public, and for their better accommodation he has made extensive repairs, and he begs to assure the public that his efforts will be directed to give them satisfaction and comfort.
The table will be varied daily. To insure entire satisfaction in this department, the proprietor has contracted with a cook of great reputation in his art.
Table d'hote will be served daily at 5 o'clock P. M.
The prices of board will be moderate.
In the Hotel de Cuba are persons that speak French, Spanish, German and Italian. P. F.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

TO JEWELERS.—FOR SALE, A FINE REGULATOR, to be seen in the store No. 518 Broadway. Will be sold very low.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

FLAGS.—SMALL FLAGS, TEN SIZES, FOR DECORATIONS, Christmas trees and celebrations, at SALISBURY'S Dry Goods Label establishment, 156 Duane-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN AMERICAN CHRISTMAS STORY.
CHRISTMAS AT UNDER-TOR.
A beautiful little sketch, which must bring increase of love and charity, and appreciation of the zest and geniality of the happy Christmas time to many hearts in city and country homes.
To be published on MONDAY, Dec. 12, by MOHUN, EBBS & HOUGH, No. 189 Broadway.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL
FOR 1865.
BOSTON WEEKLY JOURNAL;
BOSTON SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL
BOSTON DAILY JOURNAL.
THE NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
The year 1865 is to witness more important events than have been crowded into any one year since the formation of the Federal Constitution. During its progress, the gigantic and wicked rebellion is to be overthrown and the authority of the National Government is to be reasserted and maintained over every foot of the national domain. Following the triumph of the national arms there will come up questions of the most vital importance as to the manner in which the rebellious States shall be restored to their position in the National Union, what terms shall be granted to the leaders of the rebellion and their deluded followers, and what measures shall be adopted to restore our national currency to its full value. These and other important measures will challenge the attention of the intelligent readers and thinkers of the country, and will create on their part a demand such as never before existed for the earliest and most reliable information which can be placed before them concerning current events in the field, in the Cabinet and in Congress. We intend to make the
BOSTON JOURNAL
in its several issues—Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly—the source from whence the people of New-England can obtain the fullest and most reliable information concerning the important events which are certain to claim their attention during the year, and to accomplish this neither labor nor expense will be spared. With able and faithful correspondents at Washington and in the field, and at such points in the reconquered States as shall become points of importance in the work of reconstructing the Union, with experienced and competent men on our home force, and with the most liberal outlay for the earliest news by telegraph from all points, we are confident the JOURNAL will be found in the year to come, more deserving than ever before of the name it has long borne as the
LEADING NEWSPAPER IN NEW ENGLAND.
TERMS.
BOSTON DAILY JOURNAL.
Published morning and afternoon, daily (Sundays excepted.)
One copy by mail only, one year $12 00
SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.
Published Tuesday and Friday mornings.
1 Copy by Mail 4 00
5 Copies to one address 15 00
10 Copies to one address 30 00
WEEKLY JOURNAL.
One Copy by Mail $2
Ten Copies to one address 15
And one Copy to the getter-up of the Club.
All orders must be accompanied by the money. All papers are discontinued promptly at the expiration of the time for which payment has been made.
Orders should be sent to
CHARLES O. ROGERS,
Journal Office, Boston.

IT WAS MY MOTHER'S VOICE!
Oh, mother dear, I had a dream,
So sad and yet so bright,
When wounded on the battle plain,
I lay at dead of night;
A gentle strain fell on my ear,
That made my heart rejoice—
So soft and sweet, it seemed to me,
It was my mother's voice!
Song and chorus, 35 cents. "Just after the Battle," "Young Eph's Lament," "Sunlight within my heart," "Soldier's Happy Return Mazurka." Each 30 cents.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 298 Bowery.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS,
POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
626 BROADWAY, New-York
☞ Direct Importations from our London House, large stock constantly on hand.

DIARIES FOR 1865.
All kinds, from 25 cents to $3 each, for sale by the Publishers. FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-Lane.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "Nurse and Spy," a new highly exciting and richly embellished work, embracing the adventures and experience of a woman in hospitals, camps and battle fields as "Field Nurse" and "Spy." Just the book the people want. Energetic persevering men, teachers, ladies and especially returned soldiers, will find a rare opportunity to make money by engaging in the sale of this thrilling work. For terms, which are very liberal, apply to or address W. S. WILLIAMS & Co., No. 152 Asylum-st., Hartford, Connecticut.

SPLENDID NEW-YEAR'S NOVELTIES—In the January number of DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY, and MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, New-Year's Music, New-Year's Engravings, New-Year's Dresses, New-Year's Receipts and Preparations for New-Year's Calls, with a grand array of literary novelties for the New-Year, including an artistic and entertaining Poem by Theodore Tilton. Do not fail to see the brilliant January Number, now ready. Single copies, 25 cents; mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 39 Beekman-st., or sold everywhere. Yearly, $3, with a valuable premium. See our splendid programme for 1865.

NEW MUSIC.—"THERE'S REST FOR ALL IN Heaven," song or duet, with chorus, a beautiful piece for concerts; "Our Dear New-England Boys," song and chorus, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst; "Beautiful Annie," song and chorus, and "The Voice of the Army," by Jas. G. Clark, the poet and vocalist; "Maryland's Free," ballad with chorus, by M. Fortune. Price 30 cents single; four for $1, mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

A NEW MONETARY SYSTEM, THE ONLY Means of Securing the Respective Rights of Labor and Property, and of Protecting the Public from Financial Revulsion. By EDWARD KELLOGG. Second edition, revised. Price $1 50. Published by KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CANVASSERS.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1864.

The Canvassers appointed in the following Election Districts have failed to make their return to this office, as by law required, within twenty-four hours after the closing of the polls on the day of election, viz.:
First Election District, Fourth Ward.
Fifth Election District, Seventh Ward.
Fourth Election District, Eighth Ward.
Twelfth Election District, Eighth Ward.
Tenth Election District, Ninth Ward.
Eleventh Election District, Ninth Ward.
Twelfth Election District, Ninth Ward.
First Election District, Tenth Ward.
Third Election District, Twelfth Ward.
Seventh Election District, Twelfth Ward.
Fourth Election District, Thirteenth Ward.
Second Election District, Fourteenth Ward.
Third Election District, Fourteenth Ward.
Seventh Election District, Fourteenth Ward.
Seventh Election District, Sixteenth Ward.
Sixth Election District, Seventeenth Ward.
Nineteenth Election District, Seventeenth Ward.
Fourth Election District, Nineteenth Ward.
Third Election District, Twenty-second Ward.
Seventh Election District, Twenty-second Ward.
Ninth Election District, Twenty-second Ward.
DAVID T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

TO FARMERS.—A QUANTITY OF CHARCOAL will be sold cheap, if removed immediately from the lumber-yard No. 392 Washington-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1864

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MILEY WHITE—ST. GEORGE AND THE DRA-GOON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE CONNIE SOOGAH.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 536 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 625 BROADWAY.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—PAINTINGS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GRAND CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Afternoon)—LONDON ASSURANCE. Evening—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

WALLACK'S—MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY—FELICITY.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest news from Nashville still represents the two armies of THOMAS and HOOD confronting each other south of that city. The rebels seem to be vigorously engaged in planting batteries and throwing up earthworks. On Tuesday Gen. HOOD sent in a flag of truce to Gen. THOMAS conveying a proposition to exchange prisoners. Gen. THOMAS responded that the prisoners he had captured had passed beyond his hands, and he could not, therefore, comply with his request. On the same day a body of rebels attacked block-house six and seven, near Murfreesboro. They were gallantly fought by the garrison, and soon a body of troops was sent by Gen. MILROY, from Murfreesboro, who attacked the rebels with such effect that they were driven off in confusion, losing six pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners. One brigade of white and another of colored troops, which garrisoned Johnsonville prior to its evacuation, and which were cut off from the main army when Gen. SCHOFIELD fell back from Franklin, have reached Clarkesville in safety.

The latest intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN is derived from Savannah papers of the 1st inst., and Augusta papers of Nov. 30. These journals do not definitely locate SHERMAN, evidently because they do not know just where he is. His cavalry are reported to have appeared at several points on the Savannah River, as if for the purpose of selecting a point to cross, but the movements of SHERMAN'S main body are so thoroughly masked that the rebels are as ignorant of them as we are.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated Monday says a flag of truce appeared on Sunday in front of the Second Division of the Second Corps, bearing a dispatch addressed to Gens. GREGG, HUMPHREY and FOSTER. The flag was brought by a Captain, First, Second and Third Lieutenants, and a Sergeant, all staff officers. The dispatch was received and forwarded as directed. The nature of the dispatch has not transpired, nor is it known what answer was returned, if any. The most positive orders have been issued against any intercourse whatever with the enemy, on any pretext whatever, and particularly against exchanging newspapers, and the men along the line have orders to shoot any one who attempts to pass outside the pickets.

A dispatch from Detroit announces that information of a most positive character has been received that a raid upon that city is being organized by the rebel refugees in Canada. In consequence of the receipt of this information, the civil and military authorities are making every preparation to receive the raiders. A large number of special policemen have already been enrolled, and other active and vigorous measures are being taken for the protection of the city.

Our special correspondent at Fortress Monroe furnishes us the details of a raid upon an unarmed tug and schooner in the James River, by a party of armed rebel, who came on board in the darkness and fog, and ordering the persons on the tug into a barge, they proceeded to burn the tug and schooner. They took no prisoners, and disappeared as misteriously as they came.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. LANE, of Indiana, introduced a bill, which was ordered to be referred to the Judiciary Committee, to authorize the holding of a special session of the United States District Court of Indiana. The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from Gov. HAHN, of Louisiana, relative to the Senators from that State. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate a report of the proceedings of the court-martial appointed to investigate the conduct of Gen. E. A. PAYNE, while commanding at Paducah, Ky. The resolution was ordered to lie upon the table until the announcement of the committees. Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, presented the credentials of the Senators elect from Louisiana, proposing to refer the papers to a committee. Mr. WADE moved that all documents relating to the subject be printed. The President *pro tem.* presented to the Senate copies of the laws of the Territory of Nebraska. An adjournment then took place.

In the House, the vote by which the bill presented by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, to prevent gold and silver coin and bullion from being paid or accepted for a greater value than their real current value, and for preventing any note or bill issued by the United States from being received for a smaller sum than is therein specified, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, was, after some debate, reconsidered, on motion of Mr. BLAINE, of Maine. The question then recurring on the question to refer the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. STEVENS moved to postpone its consideration for ten days. Mr. BLUNT moved to lay the bill on the table. This was carried, 89 against 52. Mr. SLOAN, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending section 2, article 1 of the Constitution that Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective number of qualified electors, and report by bill or otherwise. A resolution relative to the exchange of prisoners was offered by Mr. ENGLISH, of Connecticut. It lies over. A bill to amend the act for the naturalization of soldiers, so as to include sailors, was introduced, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to do justice to the soldiers who enlisted for unexpired terms, but who have been held for three years. Mr. RANDALL, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution that a committee of nine members be appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the Philadelphia Navy-yard. A debate arising, the subject went over. A resolution relative to soldiers' bounties was adopted. On motion of Mr. ODELL, of New-York, the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of fixing an advalorem tax on sales of merchandise of every description. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room was stimulated yesterday, on false constructions among the speculators, many of whom are anything but friendly to the Government, of the President's Message and the Treasury Report. The highest figure made was 243¾; the market at 3 o'clock about 240. The Stock Exchange higher on the Railways, and again very active for Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States.

Influenced by the rise in Gold, yesterday, domestic produce was generally much firmer, and the leading articles, such as flour, wheat, pork, lard, butter, cheese, tallow, petroleum and whisky, were in brisk request. Foreign merchandise was held higher and attracted more attention. The freight engagements were mueh heavier, especially in the line of provisions, tallow and apples for British ports. There were 472 vessels of all classes in port.

The *Bavaria*, from Hamburg, via Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She left the latter port on the 14th. Her news is anticipated.

The mails by the steamer *Damascus*, at Portland, from Liverpool 17th, reached this city yesterday morning.

The blockade-runner *Vixen* has been captured by the *Rhode Island*. The *Vixen* was laden with small arms, blankets, &c.

It is reported that one of the largest houses in Montreal has failed. The name of the house has not transpired.

The Northampton (Mass.) *Gazette* of the 6th inst. says that Mr. HOWARD, ticket agent of the canal company in that town, had $2 in silver quarters paid him by a well-dressed American lady, one day last week, with the request that he would give her a $2 greenback in return. She appeared to believe the exchange an accommodation to her. The occurrence was so singular that a watch was kept on the lady for fear she might be a runaway from some insane asylum.

Rumors are circulating in the country papers to the effect that the proprietors of a popular medicine, in the New-York Sixth District, have been detected in large frauds on the internal revenue, and their establishment is in the officers' hands.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that on Thursday of last week two ladies from Tennessee came before the President, asking the release of their husbands, held as prisoners of war on Johnson's Island. They were put off until Friday, when they came again, and were again put off until Saturday. At each of the interviews one of the ladies urged that her husband was a religious man, and on Saturday, when the President ordered the release of the prisoners, he said to this lady: "You say your husband is a religious man; tell him when you meet him that I say I am not much of a judge of religion, but that, in my opinion, the religion that sets men to rebel and fight against their Government, because, as they think, that Government does not sufficiently help *some* men to eat their bread in the sweat of *other* men's faces, is not the sort of religion upon which people can get to heaven."

A largely attended convention of Tobacco Manufacturers and Dealers was held yesterday in Cooper Institute. The object of the meeting was to petition Gongress to place the tax upon the raw material instead of the manufactured article.

The New Appointment to the Chief-Justiceship—How Received.

The appointment of SALMON P. CHASE to the Chief-Justiceship of the Supreme Court gives very general satisfaction. Even his political opponents—those of course excepted whose judgment is palsied by old prejudice—cheerfully concede that the President could have made no better selection. We can recall no instance of one transferred from the political arena to the Supreme Bench with so little animadversion. It is a remarkable contrast to the storm of wrath raised by Gen. JACKSON'S appointment of his immediate predecessor.

We consider this fact very significant. It is one of the most notable tokens we have had that the Republic has indeed entered upon a new era. There is no public man in the country whose anti-slavery record has been longer, or more consistent, or more decided than that of SALMON P. CHASE. Twenty-eight years ago, he was seen in the Ohio courts pleading with great power in behalf of fugitive slaves. He took the most determined ground against the entire system of fugitive slave surrenders. The same intense anti-slavery spirit which always controlled him professionally attended his political life from the very first. One of the founders of the "Liberty party" in Ohio in 1841; an active member of the Buffalo Liberty Convention in 1843; again an active member of the second Liberty National Convention in 1847; elected to the United States Senate by the Democratic Legislature of Ohio in 1849, on distinctly avowed anti-slavery grounds; a most earnest opponent of Mr. CLAY'S compromise measures of 1850; repudiating the Democratic party because it indorsed these measures in its Presidential platform of 1852; one of the foremost advocates of the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854, adhering to his anti-slavery principles with the same tenacity as when Governor of Ohio in the slavery period of BUCHANAN'S Administration; still uncompromising and unflinching as member of the Peace Convention which assembled in Washington on the eve of the great rebellion; known as the head of the radical wing of President LINCOLN'S Cabinet and the special favorite of the so-called radical portion of the Union party for the next Presidency, he yet is now made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, with the almost universal approval of both of the great parties. There are but one or two living public men in the country upon whom, in time past, the Democratic party has poured out contumely so bitter and so incessant, and yet now all this is either hushed into soft silence, or else positively converted into honeyed commendation.

This new leaning toward Mr. CHASE on the part of his old political opponents, cannot be imputed to a satisfaction that he has quitted the political arena forever. Everybody knows that in his judicial capacity he will be required to pronounce upon many momentous questions affecting the interests of slaveholders, and intimately connected with old party issues. There is no danger that he will step out of his proper judicial province to do this, in imitation of the conduct of his predecessor in the Dred Scott case; but he cannot avoid these questions if he would. In conjunction with his brethren on the bench, he will have to settle most important points of constitutional law, growing out of the Emancipation Proclamation, the confiscation acts of Congress, and other enactments that have been passed, and are yet to be passed, for the suppression of the rebellion, and the reëstablishment of constitutional rule. Yet for all that, almost every body trusts him.

The simple truth is, that the terrible discipline of this war has wrought a complete change in the temper and sentiment of even the Democratic party, in respect to the South. This change has gone on in spite of even the fierce excitement of the late Presidential canvass. It asserted itself in the cheerful acquiescence, we may almost say the positive satisfaction, with which the reëlection of President LINCOLN was received by the great body of the party. It again asserts itself in this easy concurrence in the eminent fitness of the appointment of SALMON P. CHASE to be Chief-Justice. The Democratic party, in spite of all of its old habits, cannot help recognizing that the old order of things is at an end, and that the nation is passing into a new stage of being. It is more and more realizing the necessity of conforming to this transition; and submits, with a grace never felt before, not only to the transition itself, but to those public agents who guide it, however obnoxious these may have been in other days. This happy adaptation bespeaks an end of faction, and is a most propitious augury.

The Treasury Report.

Secretary FESSENDEN acquits himself with marked credit in his first formal report to Congress. He has grapsed the financial situation with the ability of a business-like statesman, and the candor and plainness of his statements certainly imply more experience in his new and difficult office than a brief practical administration of its vast figures and complicated and embarassing duties of only five months service imply. He manifests no disposition to over-estimate the resources of the country to supply the sinews of war, ample as they confessedly are, but at the same time does justice to their intrinsic and increasing magnitude, and is not slow to appreciate the readiness of the people to bear the burden of the public debt. If Congress should, as promptly, show an equal confidence, we have reason to hope that the Secretary's estimates of the amount to be raised in the next year and a half, by loan, in place of taxation, will be materially lessened. From the experience of the past three years, on the other hand, and the merchant-like budget of the present report, we have no ground to think that these estimates will be materially, if at all, exceeded.

The increase of the public debt since the war, has been singularly well foreshadowed from term to term in the statements of the late Secretary, and there is, in the present figures, and the exceedingly lucid way in which they are placed by Mr. FESSENDEN, internal evidence that the country is not to be misled in the future of the war—assuming its continuance—any more than in the past. There were no concealments on this particular subject with Mr. CHASE, and no disappointments to the public creditors in the actual yearly results following his estimates, though the embarrassments which the late Secretary was repeatedly forced to encounter, and suddenly provide for, from the delays in and reverses to the early military campaigns in Virginia, might have well excused mistakes of estimates of hundreds of millions, had they really occurred. Their very correctness may possibly have rendered more desperate and unprincipled the misrepresentations by the enemies of the Administration and of the war, of the magnitude of the public burdens; but this is simply the work of faction—or something worse—not the fault of a straightforward candor and moral boldness to estimate in advance, and for the information of the country and the guidance of Congress, and to State at the end of each fiscal term, the true condition of the case. These misrepresentations placed the public debt at two thousand millions long before it reached *one*, and magnified it to *four* thousand millions long before it reached *two*, while the facts in the present report show an actual progression of the public debt, so close to the estimates of the Department, that the country may rest assured that deception has been and is no part of either Secretary.

The increase of the public debt since the war, has been singularly well foreshadowed from term to term in the statements of the late Secretary, and there is, in the present figures, and the exceedingly lucid way in which they are placed by Mr. FESSENDEN, internal evidence that the country is not to be misled in the future of the war—assuming its continuance—any more than in the past. There were no concealments on this particular subject with Mr. CHASE, and no disappointments to the public creditors in the actual yearly results following his estimates, though the embarrassments which the late Secretary was repeatedly forced to encounter, and suddenly provide for, from the delays in and reverses to the early military campaigns in Virginia, might have well excused mistakes of estimates of hundreds of millions, had they really occurred. Their very correctness may possibly have rendered more desperate and unprincipled the misrepresentations by the enemies of the Administration and of the war, of the magnitude of the public burdens; but this is simply the work of faction—or something worse—not the fault of a straightforward candor and moral boldness to estimate in advance, and for the information of the country and the guidance of Congress, and to State at the end of each fiscal term, the true condition of the case. These misrepresentations placed the public debt at two thousand millions long before it reached *one*, and magnified it to *four* thousand millions long before it reached *two*, while the facts in the present report show an actual progression of the public debt, so close to the estimates of the Department, that the country may rest assured that deception has been and is no part of either Secretary.

The total Public Debt of all classes stood:

On 1st July, 1863	$1,122,575,604
On 1st July, 1864	1,740,690,489

And it is estimated in the present report to stand:

On 1st July, 1865	$2,223,004,677
On 1st July, 1866	2,645,320,682

—assuming the active continuance of the war through the remainder of the present and the whole of the next fiscal years.

For the fiscal year ending June 30 last, the reliance of the department upon loans of all descriptions, before the Internal Revenue system was in thorough operation—exceeding only $109,841,181 last year, in place of $249,562,869 actual and estimated for the current year—amounted to $618,114,884. For the present year, ending 20th June, 1865, this reliance will be reduced to $482,374,188; and for the succeding year, when the internal taxes will reach $300,000,000, if not made by the revision of the system to considerably exceed this sum, the new loans acquired will be only $422,256,005.

The Secretary is averse at this late day in the war to change the policy of the *self-reliance* of the country for raising its own loans. He has followed his predecessor in recognizing *this* as the best, as well as the most independent resource, and has entered upon no foreign negotiations, although the bonds have found a large market abroad, without the agency of the Government, or even the solicitations of its friends on this side among our own bankers. The President's Message also indorses this distribution of all loans, principally among our own people.

In like manner, Mr. FESSENDEN encourages the spirit of economy in the consumption of Foreign Merchandise, already manifest by diminished and diminishing importations. The Gold Customs from this source are still ample for the Gold Interest thus far pledged on the Public Debt; but as he estimates for only $70,000,000 this year, and the same next year, without regretting the cause of a scale so moderate, as against $102,316,152 last year, he proposes to make his future loans mainly on 7-30 per cent. Currency Interest Notes, at three years date, with the privilege to throw Notes of conversion at maturity into 5-20 Gold-bearing Bonds, when the present unnatural state of things shall have given place to peace and a regular healthy trade and currency, foreign and domestic.

Mr. FESSENDEN is opposed to the further inflation of the legal-tender Currency. He would have the regulation of this Currency, as between plain and interest bearing Notes, and the amount of each, placed more in the discretion of the head of the Treasury than they are left in the Act of July last. The Gold gamblers in William-street, yesterday, seized upon this suggestion as evidence that the Secretary contemplates an early resort to more legal-tender currency to put up the price of Gold, but no such purpose can fairly or reasonably be drawn from the context, as the mode of raising money on 7-30 per cent, convertible—*but not legal-tender*—notes, so emphatically advocated in the report, abundantly shows.

The Secretary respectfully urges upon Congress a revision and increase of the Internal Tax system, and in this connection suggests a uniform tax upon all sales and resales of merchandise, real estate, &c. This important and productive, as well as thoroughly impartial source of revenue, has already been widely discussed and approved among the people. We hope that Congress will lose no time in giving it their consideration and the early sanction of law.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

In the brief note which our space yesterday enabled us to make on the report of the Navy Department, we could only point to the general results in the most summary form. The Secretary, we think, might, without serious loss, have rested his case where we left it. But those who think otherwise may consult the report at length. It will be found, in all its integrity of rhetoric and of logic, to be the most formidable State paper of modern times. We give up some nine columns of our space to its reproduction this morning, not without some misgivings that even herein we fail of doing it complete justice.

Looking to the generalizations in which Mr. Secretary WELLES indulges, one is struck with the superabundance of excuses which are presented in the mitigation of certain failures laid, either justly or unjustly, at the door of the Department. The parallel which the French find between *excuse* and *self-accusation* is forcibly suggested in sundry pages of this report. We can understand why the Secretary should enlarge upon the peculiar topography of the Coast of North Carolina, the dangers of navigation at the entrance of Wilmington Harbor, and so forth. We can almost appreciate the feeling which prompts him to put the slave-trade and blockade-running precisely in the same category. We follow him, without an extra effort of imagination into his comparison between the British gunpowder traffic with the Confederacy and the British Opium Trade with China. But, without the least desire to appear impertinent, we are tempted to ask, how is it that the Secretary runs foul of the War Department almost from beginning to end of his reviews of naval operations on the Atlantic coast? At the Rio Grande in Texas; at the Red River in Louisiana; in Charleston Harbor; on the coast of North Carolina, there is the same steady and persistent complaint that military coöperation was withheld by the authorities at Washington, just at the very crisis of action. The only exception to this is in the record which the report supplies of operations in Mobile Bay. As it so happened that the genius of FARRAGUT, and the pluck, energy and enterprise of the United service *there*, achieved a success, the War Department escapes both censure and comment. In every other case, whatever failures have fallen to the lot of the Navy Department, are turned over with the most perfect *sangfroid* to the military bureau.

It may reasonably be urged, however, that these flagrant blemishes in the report, form no reflection upon the naval service itself. The record of the year is one of the most brilliant in naval history. Even those who are put down as "enemies of the United States," in Mr. WELLS' report, have been the foremost, not only to credit our naval service with almost unparalled achievements—such, for instance, as the destruction of the rebel ram *Tennessee*, mainly by a United States *wooden* man-of-war—but they have eagerly copied from us in the matter of construction, and naval ordnance. What we complain of is, *not* that the naval record of the year has been a failure, so far as regards the actual service itself, but that this ponderous discussion of its labors and successes which Mr. WELLS has given to the public, does injustice to the service in many most material points. When the President solemnly announces to the world that his relations with foreign Powers are friendly, and, in the main, satisfactory, it is not in good taste for any of his subordinates to talk of the "*foreign enemies*" of the United States. When the President proclaims his satisfaction with the administration of the War Department—as well he might—it is in execrable taste for the head of any other department to pronounce judgment on the military administration.

ENROLLMENT FOR THE DRAFT.—We do not know whether the County Volunteer Committee are correct in their surmise that we are to have another draft at an early day. But we do know that the suggestions they make in the statement which appears in our advertising columns are most practical and seasonable. They simply desire that the citizens resident within the city and county should (each for his own individual interest) coöperate with them in seeing that the enrollment is correct, so that it is placed at a proper standard. Or, in other words, that the quota of New-York shall not be hereafter—what it has always been heretofore—*excessive*.

Male citizens, therefore, who are over or under the military age, who are aliens and have not voted, who have furnished substitutes, or who are physically disabled, are simply asked to look at the Provost-Marshal's lists in their own particular districts and get their names stricken off. There is nothing very hard in this. It is work which may be done ordinarily at a cost of about half an hour's time. We earnestly urge those interested to remember that this is their own peculiar business as individuals, and that they should go about it now, to-day.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The President in his Message, disposed in one paragraph, of the smallest possible dimensions, of the so-called Boundary Commission, between the United States and Great Britain. It appears to be a question of browsing on some piece of bush land on the Pacific line, between the Hudson's Bay Company—a wealthy corporation of squatters—and some of our settlers, on the coast. There is nothing national, international, commercial, diplomatic or mysterious about it. It is a question of grab between certain speculative pioneers. The Hudson's Bay Company have got their own attorney appointed, officially, to represent their interests—or rather their pretensions. The affair is altogether essentially *nisi prius* in its character, and we are all relieved by knowing, from the mouth of the President, that on neither side is any one likely to be hurt.

Obituary.

GERARDUS POST, ESQ.

The bar of New-York has met with a loss in the death of one of its youngest but most promising members, GERARDUS POST, Esq., of this city. Mr. POST graduated at Columbia College in the Class of 1862, and immediately entered the law school of the college, from which he received a diploma as Bachelor of Laws, and the prize medal for superior proficiency in legal acquirements. He was subsequently admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in this city. He died on the outset of a career of brilliant promise, in the morning of a life devoted to a profession which would have been honored by his name. His studious nature, his finished scholarship, his high aims and love for his profession, led those who knew him to look upon him as one destined to occupy an eminent position at the bar, and deepen their sorrow for his unexpected loss.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS commenced their regular engagement here on Monday evening. The house was crowded to its greatest capacity, and the reception of these favorite artists was all that they possibly could desire. Mr. CHAS. TAYLOR'S effective drama of the "Connie Soogah" was the piece performed.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A version of BUCKSTONE'S comedy, called "The Happiest Day of my Life," was produced here on Monday evening. Mr. OWENS played the comic part (*Gillman*) very successfully. His drunken scene was excellent, and throughout he neglected no opportunity of completely presenting the comic side of the character. He received no support from the company. After the "comedy" Mr. OWENS gave his remarkable impersonation of *Solon Shingle*—the greatest eccentric characterization on the American stage; and after many weeks, still justly and deservedly popular.

MUSICAL.—The Choral Festival at Trinity Church ends to-night. The performance yesterday exceeded the expectations of those present, and it will of course be better to-night. We are requested to state that the doors will be opened at 6 o'clock, and that tickets can be procured in Trinity Building, (next to the Church,) from 9 A. M.

SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—An adjourned meeting of citizens for the purpose of organizing an institution to be called "The Society of Associates of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art," Dr. J. H. GARSCOM in the Chair, was held at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at which a set of rules, regulations and conditions for their future government were adopted, after a spirited debate, during which the sections were separately considered. Thus a new scientific and art association is about being established in this city, under the most favorable auspices; enjoying in full the magnificent bequest of PETER COOPER and his associates, the Trustees of the Cooper Union, founded for the advancement of science and art. A meeting will be held at the same place on Monday next, Dec. 12, at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of electing permanent officers of the association.

CAPT. WINSLOW, OF THE KEARSARGE, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The New-York Port Society will hold a meeting at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next, on which occasion Capt. WINSLOW has consented to be present, and is expected to address the audience. See advertisement.

LECTURES BY PROF. DORREMUS.—Our readers will remember the enthusiasm excited by the lectures which this gentleman gave in the Cooper Institute last year, illustrated as they were by a series of magnificent and brilliant experiments. He will give another course of five lectures on "Pneumatic Chemistry," to be illustrated in the same style, in the Cooper Institute, commencing next Saturday evening. Prof. DORREMUS has the rare faculty of rendering science clear to the popular understanding, and at the same time giving it the charm of novelty and romance.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

Positive Orders Against Irregular Intercourse Between Pickets.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Monday, Dec. 5, 1864.

A flag of truce appeared yesterday, in front of the Second Division of the Second Corps, bearing a dispatch addressed to Gens. GREGG, HUMPHREY and FOSTER.

The flag was brought by a Captain, First, Second and Third Lieutenants, and a Sergeant, all staff officers.

The dispatch was received and forwarded as directed.

The nature of the dispatch has not transpired, nor is it known what answer was returned, if any.

Picket firing is still kept up in the vicinity of Fort Sedgwick—better known as Fort Hell—but not so persistently as formerly.

A member of the Thirty-ninth New-Jersey Regiment was shot through the head yesterday while sitting in his tent some half mile in the rear of our line.

Casualties occur there almost daily.

The most positive orders have been issued against any intercourse whatever with the enemy on any pretext whatever, and particularly against exchanging newspapers, and the men along the line have orders to shoot any one who attempts to pass outside the pickets.

W. D. McGREGOR.

ANOTHER RAID.

Projected Attack on Detroit from the Rebels in Canada.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Dec. 7.

Information of a most positive character has been received that a raid upon this city is being organized by the rebel refugees in Canada.

In consequence of the receipt of this information, the civil and military authorities are making every preparation to receive the raiders.

Col. HILL, the military commander, in a note to Major BARKER, published this morning, recommends that immediate measures be taken to organize and arm the militia regiments for local protection.

A large number of special policemen have already been enrolled, and other active and vigorous measures are being taken for the protection of the city.

Meeting of Philadelphia Merchants.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

At a large meeting of the merchants of this city, held at the Room of the Corn Exchange to-day resolutions were adopted presenting the name of JOHN W. FORNEY, as the candidate of Pennsylvania, for a position in the Cabinet in the event of a reconstruction. Delegations of Pennsylvanians have gone to Washington to urge the appointment of Col. FORNEY as Secretary of the Interior, in the event of Judge USHER'S going upon the bench, or as Secretary of the Navy, in case Secretary WELLES should accept the Embassy to France.

The Battle of Franklin—Steamers Captured and Recaptured.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

A special dispatch dated Nashville, Dec. 6, says the rebels lost at Franklin ten general officers, among whom were Gens. GOHAN and QUARLES, not previously reported. Gen. CHEATHAM escaped capture only by the fleetness of his horse.

The steamers *Prima Donna*, *Prairie State* and *Magnet*, captured yesterday on the Cumberland River, were recaptured to-day by the gunboat *Carondelet*.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 2.

Heavy rains are falling again. Business is still interrupted. The prices of produce are falling. The stock of merchandise in warehouse, foreign and domestic, in the main, is very large. The receipts of bullion for the last ten days were over $1,700,000. Currency bills are selling for $1 10; telegraphic transfers, 4¼; commercial bills, 2½@3.

There have been no arrivals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 3.

The mail steamer *Sacramento* sailed to-day for Panama, carrying a small number of passengers and $765,934 in gold. Of this, only $160,741 is for New-York. The remainder is for England and Panama.

The Burleigh Case.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

BURLEIGH was again before the court to-day. Evidence was offered showing that he belonged to the Confederate service, which defence will be strongly urged by his counsel. His case was adjourned until to-morrow.

Sailing of the Asia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The steamship *Asia* sailed, to-day, with 32 passengers for Liverpool and 16 for Halifax, taking out $2,200 in specie for the former place, and $5,000 for the latter.

The Public Debt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please correct a mistake occurring in the President's Message, as it appears in all the morning papers, and in the editorials of some.

The national debt, July 1, 1864, is stated at $1,740,000,690,489 49; which amount it would reach (at the rate of increase of the last four years,) in about 4,000 years. By striking out the word "thousand" before the word "millions," will leave the statement correct, according to the French system of notation, as appears by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to wit, $1,740,690,489 49.

The misstatement is, very obviously, a mere accident on somebody's part; but those who have, with evil intentions, persistently placed the national debt twice and more what it actually is, ought not to be able to point to the message and to loyal editorials for authority for their perversions of facts. Yours, &c., ALBERT SMITH, No. 7 Beekman-street.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, 1864.

THE REBELS IN CANADA.

More About the "Georgian"—A Gun-Carriage and Ammunition Seized.

From the Toronto Globe, Dec. 5.

Some time in the early portion of last week a number of men arrived at Collingwood by the Northern Railway, and took up their quarters at the "Railway Hotel." They remained there for a day or two, during which time they acted in a manner so peculiar as to excite the suspicions of the authorities. They could give no satisfactory account of why or for what purpose they were there, and not being engaged in any open business, considerable excitement and curiosity was occasioned as to who or what they were. The propeller *Georgian*, of which so much has already been said, was expected to arrive at Collingwood, and the only conclusion that could be arrived at was that these men were waiting for the purpose of joining her. They had in their possession very little height or luggage, and this consisted of one or two boxes which they seemed to protect and watch with more care and interest than if they contained simple articles of a legitimate and proper nature. These boxes were kept in the bed-rooms of some of the party, and were never without some one or two of the men near them—during meal times some of the party invariably remained in the rooms with the boxes, and kept a close watch that none of the servants around the house or other persons could have an opportunity of examining them. These circumstances being communicated to the authorities, it was decided to make an inquiry into the case. Accordingly on Wednesday last, the Custom-house officials at Collingwood seized the boxes, and on making an examination they were found to contain a gun-carriage, with canister, grape-shot, &c., for 18-pounder guns. These were at once taken possession of by the authorities, and are still in their hands.

The party of men shortly after left the place, and up to Saturday had not returned, and no information of their whereabouts had been received. The *Georgian* is hourly expected at Collingwood, and the suspicion is, the former circumstances connected with the vessel being taken into consideration, that these men were there awaiting her, and that the articles were for her use. Up to a late hour on Saturday night the *Georgian* had not arrived. We believe it is the intention of the authorities to search her and watch the movements of her crew closely as soon as she arrives.

The Georgian at Collingwood.

COLLINGWOOD, C. W., Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The steamer *Georgian* arrived here this evening.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Capture of the Blockade-Runner Vixen—An Arrival from Port Royal—A Flag of Truce.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 5, 1864.

A blockade-runner, reported to be the *Vixen*, captured by the *Rhode Island*, off Wilmington, was towed into Hampton Roads to-day. She is a well-shaped craft, painted white, has two smoke-stacks, and is, altogether, a valuable prize. Both of her wheels are badly damaged, which fact would indicate that her captor gave her a raking fire.

The steamer *Gen. Lyon*, from Port Royal, arrived at Fortress Monroe at a late hour yesterday afternoon. Her Captain reports that it was circulated at Hilton Head on the day he left that information had been received establishing the advance of SHERMAN's forces some distance east of Millin.

A force had been sent out by Gen. FOSTER to cooperate with SHERMAN.

It was expected that SHERMAN would touch the coast at Beaufort.

There is nothing of importance to communicate respecting the fleet in Hampton Roads.

The arrival of Col. MULFORD at this point is looked for daily.

A flag-of-truce train was recently dispatched to Suffolk, as a good number of persons were sent across the lines. WHIT.

Capture a Tug-Boat—Destruction of the Tug and a Schooner—Curious Proceedings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1864.

Intelligence reaches here this afternoon of the destruction of the tug-boat *Lizzie Freeman*, and a sutler schooner on the James River, by rebels at an early hour this morning.

The pilot of the tug reports that his vessel having in tow an empty barge, left Fortress Monroe at about 7 o'clock last evening, and when off Day's Point, which is distant from Newport News six miles, he came to anchor in consequence of the prevailing fog and darkness. At about 11 A. M., the party on the tug were suddenly surprised by the appearance on the deck of twelve armed rebels who immediately took possession of the boat, and ordered all hands save the engineer and firemen, to take quarters on the barge, where they were ordered into the hold, and the hatches were closed upon them. The party thus confined consisted of eight, including the Captain and pilot of the tug, and Quartermaster SAWTELLE, who was proceeding up the river on business connected with his department. After remaining in the hold for a period of twenty minutes, the pilot ventured to force the hatch, when the party ascended to the deck, and, after making a cautious survey, and discovering that the rebels had fled, concluded it would be safe to compare notes, and make arrangements for getting back to the Fortress. They did not succeed, however, in leaving the barge till a late hour this morning. They were taken off by the steamer *Matilda*, which they hailed while on her passage down the river, and which conveyed them to Norfolk.

The party of twelve rebels were commanded by an officer wearing a Captain's straps. It seems that before boarding the tug, the rebels had seized a schooner laden with sutler's goods and forage, which was anchored off White Shoals, a point not far from Day's Point. After reveling on board the schooner for two hours, they left one man in charge, to guard the prisoners, numbering twelve, including some passengers who were on the way to City Point, while the others, as before-mentioned, struck out for the tug.

All the officers, crew and passengers, save the engineer and the firemen, were subsequently placed on board the barge.

At 3 o'clock, the schooner was discovered to be on fire. The vessel and everything on board, with the exception of a few articles that the rebels took away with them, was consumed.

This morning all that could be seen of the tug was her smokestack, which appeared above the water at a point not far from where the schooner was anchored last night. The engineer and fireman are expected to arrive here within a short time, as it is not thought that any prisoners were taken.

The rebel Captain said he and his men formerly belonged to the *Florida*, and they were determined to destroy a sufficient amount of property to pay for the destruction of that vessel.

When on board the tug, the rebels killed one colored soldier and wounded two others; also slightly wounded the mate. They were armed with pistols and bowie-knives. The Captain was heard to give an order to shoot the negroes, but spare the white men. The rebels robbed every one of all the valuables they possessed.

The following orders will be of interest to the public:

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, FLAG OF TRUCE LETTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
FORT MONROE, VA., Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1864.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING "FLAG OF TRUCE LETTERS," ESTABLISHED BY MAJ.-GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

1. No letter must exceed one page of a letter sheet, and must relate purely to domestic matters.
2. All letters, (including prisoners) must be sent with five cents postage inclosed, if to go to Richmond, and ten cents if beyond.
3. Every letter must be signed by the writer's name in full, and post-office address.
4. All letters must be inclosed to the Commanding General of the Department Virginia and North Carolina, Fortress Monroe, indorsed, ("via flag truce.")
5. No money will be forwarded, except to "prisoner's of war."
6. All letters sent to Fortress Monroe without a strict compliance with these rules, will be transmitted to the dead letter office.

Papers throughout the country are requested to copy these rules. WHIT.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 5.

The recently-captured blockade-runner *Vixen* arrived here yesterday afternoon from the blockading fleet off Wilmington. The *Vixen* was captured by the United States gunboat *Rhode Island*, while endeavoring to run into Wilmington. Her cargo is a very valuable one, consisting of medicines, rifles, ordnance stores, and blankets of superior English manufacture.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Just on the Market—A Little Wonder!—The beautiful new $10 PATENT SEWING MACHINE, a perfect gem, working like a charm; indispensable to every family, dressmaker, milliner, seamstress, &c. For sale at McIntosh's cloak store, No. 497 Broadway, New-York, where the little prodigy may be seen in operation. An exquisite present for the holidays. Exporters please notice. J. P. RICHTER, Wholesale Agent, No. 497 Broadway, New-York.

The Weather does seem to Interfere with the rush at WHITE'S, as every gentleman of taste is sure to call there for a Hat; and the ladies really do appreciate his Furs, the variety of which stock exceeds all others. WHITE, the Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Musical Boxes—Playing from 1 to 24 tunes and costing from $3 50 to $750 00, very desirable HOLIDAY PRESENTS. M. J. PAILLARD, importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

Family Sewing of all Kinds Beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine by Mrs. S. FRITH, No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies' own material cut and made up in the latest styles.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50c., Black or Brown—Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Weed Sewing-Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

President Petroleum Company,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

It will be seen that the Officers and Directors of this organization are of excellent commercial standing and influence. Liberal advantages are offered to subscribers, they getting the property at the first cost price, viz: in the neighborhood of $100 per acre for first-class oil territory. The territory is very ample and great prospects are entertained of large returns.

Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., 64 Cedar-st., New-York, supply pamphlets and all information.

$100 paid in now secures $500 of the Original stock.

A Card.

We, the employes of the C. C. RICHMOND BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 150 Fulton-st., respectfully tender our thanks for the courteous manner in which he advanced our wages 15 per cent, and which reflects great credit on Mr. C. C. RICHMOND.

C. HAMILTON, President.
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1864.

Exercise is a Good Tonic.—The want of it produces disease and debility, unless the circulation is gently stimulated and the secretions kept in due activity by other means. Of all such means, there is none so efficacious, so absolutely free from every drawback as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Let all engaged in sedentary callings bear this fact in mind.

Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

The First Premiums for the Best Sewing Machine, and the best machine work, were awarded to the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Company, at the Montgomery County, Penn., Fair this Fall.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has proved itself to be the best preparation ever presented to the public—a fact to which thousands who have used it are ready to testify.

A few applications of it will change brash, dry and wiry hair to the most

BEAUTIFUL SILKEN TRESSES.

If the hair is falling off or becoming gray, the use of the RENEWER will surely arrest its decay, and cause it to assume, in a short time, ALL ITS FORMER BEAUTY. It completely eradicates scurf and dandruff, kills hair eaters, so destructive to the roots of the hair, and cures ALL diseases and humors of the scalp.

As a hair dressing, the

SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

is unequaled. It is purely vegetable

We offer it, KNOWING that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it, unless the person is very aged. This is not like other preparations, making the hair dry and brashy, but will keep it moist, soft and glossy. Any one who has used the Renewer will testify to the truth of our statement in regard to it.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Sole Proprietors.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York,
Wholesale Agents.

N. B.—Be very particular to ask for HALL'S SICILIAN RENEWER, as there is a worthless imitation in the market.

It is Not a Dye.

Life, Growth and Beauty to the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color and produce a luxuriant growth.

For sale at Depot No. 198 Greenwich-st., and by all Druggists.

Burnett's Preparations go among the best class of people, and are pronounced incomparable.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at O. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing Machines

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, JR., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

Winter Boots and Shoes.
LORIN BROOKS & SON.
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

The best assortment and quality in the city, at reduced prices.

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health, even under the greatest exposures. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box, free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BATTIE—WHITTINGHAM.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Coxe, CHARLES M. BATTIE and ANNA M. WHITTINGHAM, both of this city.

CRISSEY—YOUNG.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, by Rev. A. Birkey, SYLVANUS D. CRISSEY and JENNIE YOUNG, both of this city.

☞ Sunday papers please copy.

WOODRUFF—HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., FRANKLIN WOODRUFF and Mrs. PHEBE J. HUNT, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ADAMSON.—At Croton Dam, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, Mrs. CATHARINE ADAMSON, wife of Daniel Adamson, Esq., aged 59 years.

Her remains will be taken to Dale Cemetery, Sing Sing, for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

ABRY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, after a short illness, J. EDWARD ABRY, aged 43 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family, the members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, F. and A. M., and Company H, (8th,) 7th Regiment N. Y. N. G., are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 171 13th-st., near 7th-av.

BLIGH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, of disease of the heart, CAMPBELL, only son of John W. and Meta Bligh, aged 8 years and 4 months.

Funeral services will be held on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 48 West 17th-st.

BRYAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 7, of bilious fever, ANNIE M. COLGAN, wife of William Bryan, aged 27 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

FEENY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, MAGGIE, the youngest child of Dr. Joseph and Mary Feeny, aged 8 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 76 Grand-st., Jersey City, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CHASE.—At Derby Line, Vt., Hon. LUCIEN B. CHASE, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 481 5th-av., on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GRACIE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 5, ELIZABETH DAVIDSON, wife of Archibald Gracie, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, this day, (Thursday,) Dec. 8, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

GAYNOR.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 6, MARY, widow of John Gaynor, in the 86th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this Thursday morning, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock, from the Third Universalist Church, Bleecker-st.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

GRAY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, MARY, wife of Abraham Gray, aged 54 years.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 13 Beach-st., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 1 P. M.

JENNINGS.—At Newburgh, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, LEWIS JENNINGS, Esq., in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MATCOWICK.—On Friday, Nov. 25, at the residence of A. B. Powers, of Brooklyn, Mrs. ANTONIO MATCOWICK, aged 68 years.

OWEN.—Of chronic diarrhœa, OWEN EVAN OWEN, aged 75 years, born near Barmouth, Wales.

The friends of deceased and family are invited to attend the services, to be held on Friday next, between 12 and 1 P. M., at the Welsh Congregational Church, No. 33 East 11th-st., preparatory to his interment in Greenwood.

POST.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, of typhoid fever, GERARDUS POST, aged 22 years, eldest son of William and Margaret Post.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 16 East 23d-st., on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock.

PARSONS.—At Colchester, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, SARAH, wife of Ezekiel W. Parsons, M. D.

PINE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, ELIZABETH F., wife of James Pine, of Rye, N. Y.

Funeral from her late residence, on Friday, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Westbrook, Conn., for interment.

RANNEY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, of typhus fever, Dr. MOSES H. RANNEY, Superintendent of New-York City Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.

Notice of time and place of funeral services will be given in the evening papers of to-day.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

VAN WINKLE.—In Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, JACOB D. VAN WINKLE, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, in Academy-st., Bergen, on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN ANTWERP.—At Minneapolis, Minn., on Sunday, Nov. 27, MARY L. LOCKWOOD, wife of N. Van Antwerp.

Funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church in Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

WATMOUGH.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 30, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, at the residence of her son-in-law, M. Russell Thayer, Mrs. MARIA C. WATMOUGH, aged 65 years.

WISWELL.—At Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, MARY M., only daughter of W. J. Wiswell, aged 17 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock.

☞ The members of Pyramid Lodge No. 490, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend a communication, to be held on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, JOHN FALLACE. By order of the M.

THOMAS H. GOLDNEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

TRUSTEES:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.
SECRETARY.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN.
COUNSEL.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, New-York.
ADAM C. ELLIS, New-York.
BANKERS.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., Philadelphia.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

The New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has been organized with the greatest care by experienced capitalists of the two cities, whose names are united in its own. It will be managed EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE INTERESTS OF ITS STOCKHOLDERS.

No pains have been spared to place it on a genuine and substantial footing. Most valuable and extensive tracts of Oil and Coal Land have been secured IN FEE, and leasehold PRODUCING INTERESTS in the heart of the Venango County, Penn., Oil region. Attention is invited to the following schedule of the company's property, including FEE SIMPLE TERRITORY, LEASEHOLDS, PRODUCING WELLS, and wells in various stages of completion.

No. 1.—30 acres of bottom land, in fee, on the Alleghany river, having a water-frontage of nearly one mile. New 10-horse power engine and fixtures. Two wells sunk to the depth of 300 feet and already filled with oil. Room for 40 more wells.

No. 2.—320 acres of rich oil land, in fee, lying nearly opposite the above, having a mile of water-frontage on Prather and Bennett runs. Well supplied with timber.

No. 3.—Lease interest on the famous "Widow McClintock Farm," Oil Creek. One well down and testing; another just ready to tube; a third just started. Two first-class engines. Tubing, tools, fixtures, team, wagons, &c.

No. 4.—Same interest in lease on the well-known "HAMILTON McCLINTOCK FARM," Oil Creek. One well now being tested; already yielding 12 barrels daily, and rapidly increasing; others going down. Two new engines, with fixtures complete.

No. 5.—1-12 of two leases on the CLAPP FARM, near the great Williams and Stanton 100 barrel wells. On this property is "Sherman Well, No. 2," now down 500 feet. Engine, &c., &c. Room for more wells.

No. 6.—1-16 of the fee in 57 ACRES OF COAL LAND, adjoining the Cranberry Coal Company's beds. This property is of the utmost value to our operations, supplying us with coal at all seasons, and when the works of other companies are found to be idle for want of fuel.

From these estates, the Trustees are assured of their ability to declare LARGE AND REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS at an early day, and of the speedy appreciation of the shares to A MARKET VALUE FAR ABOVE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE sent from New-York and Philadelphia, whose favorable report is printed with the prospectus, speak in unlimited terms of the Company's property and prospects.

Books for ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION will be opened on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7,

at the offices of the Company, and at the New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston banking-houses, named below.

Prospectuses, maps, and detailed information at either subscription office.

The public are assured that, whether for investment or speculation, no better security than these shares can be obtained.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.

The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on

FREE EXHIBITION,

by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No. 544 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.
J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer of
CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,
No. 203 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE,
and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

LADIES' GILT COMBS.

NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF ATLANTIC Lodge No. 178, F and A. M., are hereby summoned to assemble at the Lodge Room, on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, J. EDWARD ABRY. The members of the fraternity in general are respectfully invited to attend. GEO. W. SMITH, M.
CHAS. W. SY, Secretary.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest inventian of the age.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR should be in everybody's house. It is an INFALLIBLE cure for inflammation of every kind; always heals burns WITHOUT SCAR; cures rheumatism, chilblains, corns, cuts and bruises. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents per box. General Depot No. 43 Liberty-st.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED!
BIOKRENE,
OR
LIFE REJUVENATOR.

The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES,

This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; H. T. HEMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

A FANCY GOODS, NOTION AND HOSIERY STOCK FOR SALE.

The undersigned contemplate retiring from business on the 1st of January next, and offer for sale their entire stock of Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Stationery, &c., with all fixtures necessary for carrying on the business. An excellent opportunity is here offered to any party desirous of succeeding to a well established, lucrative business. Address CYRUS J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, No. 83 Chambers-st., New-York.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

No. 3 (border repeated on both sides)

JUST WHAT WAS WANTED.
TICKETS FOR ALL THE CITY RAILROADS.
For Sale at No. 3 PARK-ROW,
Opposite the Astor House, near the Museum.
Twenty tickets, $1 03. Forty tickets, $2 05.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
Manufacturers and Importers of
NECK TIES, SCARFS, STOCKS, BOWS, &C.,
(No. 36 Warren-st.,)
have opened an extensive and novel
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
AT NO. 3 PARK-ROW,
where they offer, of their own make,
FIVE THOUSAND DOZEN NECK TIES,
at about one-half the usual retail prices.
Also, an attractive assortment of
GLOVES, UNDERCLOTHING,
HOSIERY, &c.
without reference to the price of Gold.
GENTS' FINE LINEN COLLARS,
$2 40 PER DOZEN.
PAPER COLLARS, $1 50 per hundred.
SCARF PINS, IN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.
VASTLY BELOW BROADWAY PRICES.
EVERYTHING IN SIGHT, AND PLAINLY MARKED.
WHOLESALE
DEPARTMENT,
No. 36 Warren-st.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

FURNITURE.
$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices.
AT NO. 87 BOWERY.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
FR. KRUTINA,
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

WINTER.

If you want Overcoats, also good warm Winter Clothing, in every variety, and at prices less, also Children's Clothing, go to
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the city.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the spendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

SHOES. SHOES. SHOES.
SHOES. SHOES.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS,
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS,
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS.

The Cheapest and Most Durable Shoe ever made.

These Shoes have only been recently introduced, and only need to be worn to be appreciated; require no mending or repairing, and will wear

SIX MONTHS AND OVER,

keeping the feet dry and warm, and without injury, as the foot does not come in contact with the rubber. The Company are making over 3,000 pairs per day, and meeting with the greatest success ever known. For sale by all the Shoe-stores. Ask for the RUBBER-SOLE SHOES, and take nothing else. Try one pair, ladies, and you will wear no other kind.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

NEW GAMES AND PUZZLES
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS
THE HOUSE OF WASHINGTON,
containing the great
Family Game
EUREKA,
which is played by persons of all ages, with eight other games, and fifty puzzles, $1 25.

Also, THE RABBITS THAT LIVED IN THE GARDEN OF FLOWERS, for little children. $1.

Also, THE KINGS OF ENGLAND and the HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT. Nine games and nine puzzles, historical; for the young, from ten to twenty years.

OAKLEY & MASON,
No. 21 Murray-st., New-York.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.,
One door west of Nassau-st.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 401 Broadway,
Corner of Walker-st., New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

1.—JOHN GODFREY'S FORTUNES, Related by himself. A story of American Life. By BAYARD TAYLOR, Author of "Hannah Thurston," "El Dorado," &c., &c. 1 vol., crown 8vo. Price $2 25.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

2.—A YEAR IN CHINA; With an Account of the Voyage, the Capture of the Vessel by a Confederate Cruiser, &c. &c. By Mrs. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, with an introductory preface by Wm. Cullen Bryant. 1 vol., crown 8vo. $2.

NEARLY READY.

3.—AUTUMN LEAVES. A Series of Essays. By the late SAMUEL J. GARDNER. 1 vol., crown 8vo. $2.

4.—THE FIRE ON THE HEARTH IN SLEEPY HOLLOW—A Christmas Poem of the Olden Times. By EDWARD HOPPER. 1 vol., neat 16mo. with vignette title. Bound in extra cloth gilt side stamp. Price $1 25.

5.—MY OWN STORY. By MARIAN LEIGH. 1 vol., 12mo. $2.

6.—GOOD LITTLE HEARTS; or, Stories about Children who tried to be Good and do Good. By AUNT FANNY, Author of the "Nightcap Stories, &c., &c. 4 vols. 16mo. Price of each 90 cents, or in a neat box $3 60.

For sale by all booksellers.

Sent by mail on receipt of prices annexed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW BOOK,

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"Cudjo's Cave, "Neighbor Jackwood," &c.,

Called

THE THREE SCOUTS.

THE FIRST EDITION

WILL BE ISSUED

Monday, Dec. 12,

FOR TEN YEARS

NO BOOK IS SOLD SO ENORMOUSLY

AS

CUDJO'S CAVE,

Amounting to

25,000 IN A FEW WEEKS!!

All the books of this writer are successful.

THE PRESENT VOLUME IS

Said to be of

GREATER INTEREST

And introduces some old friends.

A GREAT SALE IS CERTAIN!

Special terms will be made on advance orders before publication.

Price $1 75.

*** This book is large and could not be offered at this price, but for the certainty of great sales. Booksellers are invited to order of us an assortment of our attractive holiday books. Special inducements will be made to those ordering large quantities direct, and show bills furnished.

J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston,
Publishers.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

J. E. TILTON & CO. PUBLISH THE FOL-lowing valuable Books, most of which are JUST ISSUED, and all are for sale by the principal booksellers and newsmen everywhere:

Dora Darling, the Daughter of the Regiment	$1 50
The Life-Boat	1 50
The Tailor Boy	1 00
The Little Rebel	1 00
Willard Prime	1 00
Dick Onslow's Adventures among the Redskins	1 50
The Drummer Boy	1 50
The Bobbin Boy	1 50
The Printer Boy	1 50
Biography of Self-Taught Men	1 50
Fourteen Pet Goslings. Illustrated Stories of Little Boy's Pets	75

Beside the above, they publish some elegant large colored TOY BOOKS, on paper, and also cloth untearable, and have an immense collection of the best Juveniles, English and American, wholesale and retail.

DEALERS FURNISHED WITH SHOW-BILLS AND SPECIAL TERMS
IF THEY BUY IN QUANTITIES FOR HOLIDAY SALES DIRECT OF US.
NO. 161 WASHINGTON-ST.,
BOSTON.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 25 cents.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

READY TO-DAY.
SYRIA THE JEWESS;
SYRIA THE JEWESS;
SYRIA THE JEWESS;
SYRIA THE JEWESS;
SYRIA THE JEWESS;
OR,
THE MAGICIAN OF TOLEDO,
THE MAGICIAN OF TOLEDO,
THE MAGICIAN OF TOLEDO,
THE MAGICIAN OF TOLEDO,
THE MAGICIAN OF TOLEDO,
BY LOUIS LEON,
BY LOUIS LEON,
BY LOUIS LEON,
BY LOUIS LEON,
BY LOUIS LEON,
Author of "The Silver Ship" and "The Step-Daughter's Portion."

The heroine of this magnificent romance is a Jewess, one of those dark-eyed maidens of the East, who thrill the heart and fascinate the eye of the observer. Whoever reads her thoughts or traces her actions, will be reminded of the beautiful Rachel and Ruth, and other Jewish heroines of the Bible, as well as Walter Scott's glorious creation, the beautiful Rebecca. Indeed, she has the sweetness of Queen Esther, blended with the strength and dignity of Sarah, and the angel-like purity and stern resolve of Rebecca. The only child of Ben Israel, the money-lender of Toledo, in the days when this city was the Spanish capital, and when her people were subjected to persecution and wrong, this record of her career is full of lofty faith, of dauntless heroism, of strife and chivalry, and of those dark and lawless events which belong peculiarly to her era.

This graphic revelation of manly heroism and womanly gentleness and affection, has just been commenced in the columns of the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
the favorite family journal of America. The old and young, every lady and gentlemen—indeed, the whole universal public—will be captivated and delighted with it.

THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY
is ready to-day, and for sale by every News Agent throughout the Union.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
NOVEMBER, 1864. PRICE 50 CENTS.
This day published by
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
NO. 192 BROADWAY.
Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

LYRA AMERICANA.
D. APPLETON & Co.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
LYRA AMERICANA,
OR
VERSES OF PRAISE AND FAITH
FROM
AMERICAN POETS,
SELECTED AND ARRANGED
BY THE
REV. GEORGE T. RYDER, M. A.
1 Vol., 12mo, cloth, gilt top, $2; Morocco Antique, $5.

"It would be hard to show, that, in living sympathy with the purest school of English, in the natural use of its best and earliest graces, in the management and mastery of finest rythms, in delicacy and energy, in subjection of words to the subtlest uses of thought and spirit, much of our later verse closely approaches, if it does not abundantly realize, the highest standard of excellence.

The volume undertakes to gather in the best sacred verses from all available sources, entirely irrespective of doctrinal or ecclesiastical affinities, or individual preferences; verses breathing something of a common Catholicity, while representing the Lyric spirit of our different Communions; and the compiler has taken especial pains to render it a discriminating and fairly proportioned representative of the whole subject. The limited number of pages, it is hoped, will sufficiently account for the absence of certain poems and authors entitled to consideration in any general, very comprehensive work."—[Extract from Preface.]

D. A. & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
CHRISTIAN BALLADS,
BY REV. A. CLEVELAND COXE.
Illustrated with original designs, by JOHN A. HOWS. 1 vol. 8vo, 235 pages, printed on tinted paper. $6. Morocco, extra, $8; Crushed Levant Turkey, $10.

LYRA ANGLICANA,
OR A HYMNAL OF SACRED POETRY, SELECTED FROM THE BEST ENGLISH WRITERS, AND ARRANGED AFTER THE ORDER OF THE APOSTLES' CREED.
By Rev. GEO. T. RYDER, M. A.
1 vol., 12mo., Antique, Cloth, Red Edges. Price $2.
Morocco Antique. $5.

FOR CHOICE OF PURSUITS, PHYSICAL and Intellectual Culture, Labor, Mental and Manual, Human Faces, "The Mad-House," Varieties of Character, Idiocy, Insanity—Causes and Cure. See Dec. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—20 cents by first post. Newsmen have it. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

ÆSTHTEICO-NEURALGICON

DR. VONEISENBERG'S NEW INVENTION

FOR THE CURE

OF THE MOST COMPLICATED

DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF

SIGHT,

HEARING,

AS WELL AS

CHRONIC CATARRH, DISEASED THROAT,

AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the New-York *Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGCONI

s derived from the Greek word Aisoptikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logos, a discourse with the suffirecon. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Asthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this aesthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerve or nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.

The reader, on perusing what we have here presented him, touching the beauty, complexity, costliness, touching the various uses to which the Aesthetico-Neuralgicon can be applied, may be induced to believe that in the warmth of our commendations we have exceeded the sober truth as to its utility; but we know we have not exceeded the limits of common sense in our description. We care not how prejudiced any one may be against it; he cannot, when it is thoroughly explained to him—and that the inventor is prepared to do at any time to those who call upon him—but be convinced it is all that is claimed for it, namely, the most perfect mechanical contrivance for the exhibition of spiritualized and etherealized medical preparations now in existence. He will even confess, if he be justly minded, that in many respects it is destined to bring about an entire revolution in certain departments of science, and that it is what its inventor, with reason, holds an apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that, in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

Catarrh Cured.

LINCOLN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

I have been for several years past afflicted with chronic dry catarrh, which a year ago became so bad that my hearing threatened to leave me altogether. My throat became greatly affected. There was a constant roaring in my head, which, with the other symptoms, was always greatly aggravated by the slightest "cold." Dr. Von Eisenberg commenced treating me a year ago, and has continued to treat me at long intervals since. I am happy to state that the treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg has produced a constant improvement, so that my hearing is almost perfectly restored. My nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much improved that I look for its permanent restoration, and that speedily, as a fixed fact. I do cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrhal affections to apply to Dr. Von Eisenberg for treatment, feeling assured that with proper opportunity he will effect a cure.

JAMES T. FERRIE, Captain U. S. A.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.

CHARLES CHAPPELL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, LAWRENCE GRENNA, of No. 188 East 36th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as everyone said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with both eyes, added to which I am in good health, a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a Court of Justice at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

{The Grand Seal of the New-York Mayoralty.}

Dr. VON EISENBERG may be consulted on the diseases of the eye and ear, and for catarrh, at the office, No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON is now on exhibition at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S Consulting Rooms, No. 816 BROADWAY, near 12th-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET.
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COM'Y.
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., Gen'l Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, N. Y.
DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., N. York.
ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-boring territory; and forms its
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bembheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bembheimer, Smith Barker, Jr,
John H. Rhodes.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7-3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent, in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
SECOND DIVIDEND. The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable Dec. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th Dec., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.
County bonds issued for bounties.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad bonds.
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad stock.
All descriptions of railroad stocks and securities not sold at the Stock Boards, bought and sold on commission.
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1864.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 5TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:
JAMES H. FONDA, JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
JOHN RANDALL, MASON THOMSON,
RALPH MEAD, WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,
MELANC'N M. FREEMAN, WM. M. VERMILYE,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER, EZRA R GOODRIDGE,
EDWARD A. QUINTARD.
And the following Inspectors of the next election:
ISAAC LABAGH, JAMES A. DEGRAUW,
JOHN KNOWER.
At the regular meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES H. FONDA was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK,
Nov. 17, 1864.
I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, to anticipate the payment of the Coupons maturing on the first of January next on the Public Debt of the United States, and will be prepared to make such payment on and after the 18th inst. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.
The interest on the registered bonds cannot be paid until the books of the Treasury are settled and schedule prepared.
JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL
RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 6, 1864.
THE BANK OF COMMERCE, OF PUTNAM COUNTY, (Carmel,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of MANUEL & COOKE, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of MANUEL & VAN DUZER, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December next, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 14th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement, the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (E.D.) will be held at the office of said Trustees, No. 48 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY the 14th of December, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, who has served in the field for three years, as an officer of one of our city regiments; has good health, fair business habits and energy of character to succeed in what he undertakes, if possible. I want a permanent situation, where I can make myself valuable to myself and employer. Good references furnished, and, if required, security. Address HOWARD, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

$150,000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage on a new first-rate building and lot; rented for over $50,000. Also, $100,000 wanted on a large property in the midst of business; rented for over $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

$16,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 7 per cent. on city real estate; fee simple. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY.—Fifty shares of Spring Mountain Coal Company's stock for sale. Address Box No. 3,185 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM.
CLARK & CO., OIL LAND ASSOCIATION, embracing nearly 600 acres of Oil lands, located on the best Oil territory on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Sugar Creek and Walnut Bend, Alleghaney River.
Ten new wells are now in process of boring, with good show of Oil, besides those already in operation and producing.
The lands have been selected with great care by Capt. J. S. CLARK, during three years of extensive experience in the oil regions of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and promise to yield immense returns to capitalists investing.
SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.
No. 1.—The one undivided half of fifty-seven acres of land on Sugar Creek, Sugar Creek township, Venango county, known as the Sanders Farm. This farm is flat land, extending from bluff to bluff, embracing the whole valley. One engine and tools, derrick, engine-house. Well going down. Fee simple.
No. 2.—One lease of three lots of ground on Cherry Run, bottom land, within one hundred feet of the sulphur spring on the McFate Farm. This property is most desirably located of any on the Run, being a short distance above the celebrated Read Well, Yankee, Auburn and other wells, now flowing from 25 to 280 barrels per day. Working interest five-twelfths of the oil, One engine, derrick, engine-house. Well going down.
No. 3.—One-tenth interest in a lease on Blood Farm, on Oil Creek. One well down, now pumping from 10 to 15 barrels per day. Room for two more wells. Same interest in engine, derrick and fixtures.
No. 4.—A one-fourth interest in a lease on the Steel Farm, better known as the Widow McClintock Farm, lying on the creek, directly above and adjoining the celebrated Hammond Well, and lease. One well down, pumping 10 barrels per day, and another well down about 400 feet (new well.) This interest includes the one-eighth of all the oil, and the one-quarter of two engines, one air pump, together with tubing and fixtures for two wells, complete.
No. 5.—One-sixteenth working interest in a lease on Steel Farm, known and numbered on plot of said farm as Lot No. 23, and as Perry Well. This property has one well now down, with room for three more wells. The well now down has not been tested, but is thought to be a good well.
No. 6.—One-sixteenth interest in Lot No. 7, on Steel Farm, as per plot of said farm. This property has one well down, producing 15 barrels per day, with room for four more wells, together with one engine, tubing, sucker, rods, tanks, gas pipe for conducting gas from well to engine, and all the fixtures for continual operation.
No. 7.—One-sixteenth working interest in Lot No. 11, on Steel Farm, with one-sixteenth interest in one engine, 500 feet of tubing, tanks, house, derrick, &c., with one well now going down; present depth, 450 feet, with a flattering show of oil; room for four more wells. All the above property on this farm, viz.: Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, is of the most valuable oil-producing territory on Oil Creek, with wells on adjoining lots producing from 25 to 240 barrels per day each.
No. 8.—The one-fourth working interest in a lease on the Tarr Farm, with the one-fourth of engine, tubing, tanks, &c., necessary for operating. One well going down. This interest claims one-eighth of all the oil.
No. 9.—The one quarter interest in well and lease on Walnut Bend, opposite Horse Creek, Allegheny River; one well in operation, producing from 10 to 15 barrels per day; lease large enough to put down several more wells.
No. 10.—Lease of one acre of land on Cherry Tree Creek, adjoining the Dempsey Farm, all flat land, lying on both sides of the creek. This interest receives three-quarters of all the oil. One engine, derrick, engine-house, and the necessary fixtures for operating.
No. 11.—One lease on Dempsey Farm, known as Lot No. 25, according to survey of said farm. This interest includes the whole working interest, being one-half of all the oil. One derrick, engine, and all necessary fixtures for putting down a well. Well going down.
No. 12.—A lease of five acres on Sugar Creek, Oakland Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, and known as the David Reynold's lease, which lease extends for the term of 20 years from the 16th day of September, A. D. 1864. This lease is situated on the bottom lands of Sugar Creek, and without doubt will be in a short time valuable property, as there are a number of wells being bored in the immediate vicinity by Philadelphia companies. This lease carries three-quarters of all the oil.
No. 13.—A lease of eleven acres of land on Sugar Creek, all flat land, and known as the Arthamer Davison lease. This property is leased for forty years, giving the landholders one-seventh of the oil only. There are a number of wells now going down in the immediate vicinity of this farm, some of which have good shows of oil.
No. 14.—A lease of sixty acres of land, lying on a branch of Sugar Creek, below Cooperstown, leased for the term of forty years, lease drawing seven-eighths of all the oil. This lot of land is known by the name of the Wheeland Farm, situated very favorably on a branch of Sugar Creek, and by experienced oil men is considered valuable for oil territory.
No. 15.—Three-fourths of the working interest of half an acre on Cherry Run, on farm known as Hogg Farm, and is most favorably situated, being but a short distance above the celebrated Read Well, Yankee, Auburn and other good flowing wells, producing from 25 to 280 barrels each per day. The above interest carries with it three-quarters of the derrick, engine-house, engine, and all necessary fixtures for operating. Well now going down. Room for three more wells on lease.
No. 16 is a lease of a piece or parcel of land situated in Franklin Township, Erie Country, Pennsylvania, it being the farm formerly known as the John L. Rhodes Farm, containing about 64 acres, more or less. This property is situated on Elk Creek; already a number of derricks are being erected in the vicinity; prospecting for oil now commenced. There were some three wells sunk in the township in 1860 to the depth of two hundred feet, with good show of oil, and now considered good oil territory. Lease is one-half of all the oil produced.
No. 17 is a leasehold of piece or parcel of land situated in Gudgenville, Girard Township, Erie County, State of Pennsylvania, and bounded by L. C. Kent, Cortecy and others, containing sixty-four (64) acres, more or less. This property is situated on a tributary of Elk Creek, and is considered good oil territory, in a deep gulf about one mile from the above named creek, carrying with it one-half of all the oil found. There are a number of oil springs in the immediate vicinity.
No. 18 comprises a leasehold of piece or parcel of land situated in Fairview Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, containing about ten (10) acres. This property is situated on Elk Creek, favorably located, and carries with it one-half of all the oil produced.
No. 19 is a leasehold of a piece or parcel of land situated in Girard Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, known as the Wilcox Farm, containing about one hundred and eighty acres. This property is located on Elk Creek, in the above township, embracing all the flat land lying between the bluffs on each side of the creek, for about one and one-half miles, on which there are good surface indications of oil in gas and oil springs. This lease carries one-half of all the oil.
No. 20 comprises a piece or parcel of land in Franklin Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, situated on a branch of Elk Creek, known as the Gulf, and part of the Howard Farm. This property carries with it one-half of all the oil produced, has one well, sunk in 1860 or 1861, to the depth of 250 feet, with a good show of oil. Oil can at any time be collected from the well.
No. 21 is a leasehold, situated in Franklin Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania. This lease contains forty-one acres, and is known as the Pettis Farm. This territory is located on a branch of Elk Creek, known as the Gulf, and is considered some of the best oil territory in the county. There is a celebrated oil spring but a short distance above it.
No. 22 is a leasehold of a farm situated in Franklin Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, known as the Howard Farm, on lot No. 59, as surveyed by H. J. Hedicooper, containing forty-five acres. This territory is located on the branch of Elk Creek, known as the Gulf, embracing the land on both sides of the creek. There are wells going down in the vicinity. This lease claims the one-half of all the oil produced.
No. 23 is a leasehold of a piece or parcel of land situated in Fairview Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, containing five acres, being part of the John Struth Farm. This territory is located on Elk Creek, embracing the land on both sides of the creek, from bluff to bluff. The location is considered as one of the best on the creek. This lease claims one-half of all the oil.
No. 24 comprises a piece or parcel of land situated in Franklin Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, lying on Elk Creek, containing 29 acres of land, more or less; known as part of L. D. Allen's Farm. This property is favorably situated on the creek, and all flat land. There are surface oil indications in this tract; in the judgment of oil men will form good oil-producing territory. This lease carries with it one-half of all the oil produced.
Books for original subscription will be opened immediately and schedules of the properties on file at
R. H. WISHART & CO'S.
Petroleum Exchange,
No. 71 Broadway,
New-York.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on an after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and ave the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM OIL LANDS.
In Venango, Erie, Warren and Crawford Counties, Penn.
In Wirt, Pleasants, Richie, Calhoun Counties, and on Hughes River, Burning Springs, West Virginia.
In Washington, Morgan, Noble, Athens Counties, on Duck Creek, Little Muskingum, Cow Run, Eight-Mile Run, in Ohio. In fee or on leases. The subscribers can offer the best terms to capitalists and parties desirous of forming companies. The lands have been personally inspected by us. Maps exhibited and every information given, by applying to
HARWOOD & CO., No. 71 Broadway,
Empire Buildings, Room No. 64.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY
DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock ($2,000,000) will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 134 Maiden-lane, on the 20th inst., from the earnings of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF "THE STOUT COAL CO.,"
Room No. 44 Trinity Building,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of "THE STOUT COAL CO.," held 22d ult., a dividend of Six Per Cent., (6 per cent.,) was declared, payable Dec. 15, out of the earnings of the three months ending Oct. 31. Transfer books will be closed on 10th inst.
THOS. H. STOUT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared their Sixth Monthly Dividend of One Per Cent. of the Capital Stock, clear of State tax, payable at the office of the Company, Philadelphia Bank Buildings, Philadelphia, on and after the 15th inst.
G. E. FRYER, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1864.

THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, of this city, have this day declared their eighth monthly Dividend of One per Cent. on their capital of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at their office, No. 10 Pine-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst. JAMES BISHOP, President.
FRED W. CLARKE, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., Auctioneers—No. 5½ Pine-st.
AUCTION NOTICE.
Maps of the property at West Farms, belonging to the estate of Geo. S. Fox, to be sold at auction on Dec. 15, 1864, are ready for distribution.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 8 and 9, at 7½ o'clock each evening,
At the old DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany & Co.
Large sale of very choice OIL PAINTINGS of the highest class, being three entire private collections, with others just received from Europe, comprising works of

B. C. Koek Koek,	H. Savry,	B. Schaep,
A. Cornet,	Leickert,	M. Koek Koek,
Carabain,	Vander Waerden,	Vermeren,
Merty,	David Col,	Van Hove,
Louis Myer,	Terburg,	Hulks,
Karsen,	Scheers,	Eekhout,
Natscher,	Verschuur,	Opdenhoff,
Lommens,	Centurier,	N. Pilazzi,
Gia Comucci,	Peluso,	Saltelli,
Di Criscito,	Alfano,	Pappaceno,
Vertunni,	De Nigris,	Discanoo,
Matini,	De Gregori,	Hartagno,
Bencelari,	Petrucelli,	Sacilano,
Russo,	Filippo Polferi,	Mich Cammarano,
Del Rye,	Toma,	Mancini,
A. F. Tait,	James Hart,	David Johnson.
Wm. M. Brown.		

They will be on exhibition on and after FRIDAY, Dec. 2, and two evenings previous to the sale, from 7 to 10 o'clock each evening.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will hold their regular auction sale of securities THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-st. The list will embrace a variety of first-class stocks and bonds, including Gebhard, Indemnity, Brevoort, Corn Exchange, International, Jefferson, Security, Goodhue, Knickerbocker and Kings County Fire Insurance Companies Stocks; British American Coal and U. S. Telegraph Stocks; Mechanics' Bank, of Brooklyn; Grand and 42d-st. Dry Dock, and Battery, Broadway and 7th-av., Raritan and Delaware Bay, and New-York and New-Haven Railroad Stocks; Kings County, New-York County, Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railroad, U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes and New-York and New-Haven Railroad Bonds, &c., &c.
Regular Stock Sales MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF COTTON.
MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal,
TWENTY-NINE BALES OF COTTON.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., No. 36 Pine-st., will offer for sale at auction, to close an estate, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., two tracts of land finely timbered, with red and white oak, consisting of 225 acres, situated on Stewart's Run, Alleghany township, Venango County, Penn., known as lots 210 and 220, 7 miles from Titusville, 6 from Plumersville, 4 from Tionesta. One tract of 125 acres has the stream running through it, and every indication of oil which has been found on the stream a short distance from it. The other tract in sight and within one mile of it.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 321 West 12th-st., all the Furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood piano-forte, rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, mattresses, palliasses, crockery and glassware. Also the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 37 Nassau-st. opposite the Post-Office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, a large collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, most of which are from a private collection. Also, a number recently received from Europe. The collection comprises landscapes, figures, fruits and house-pieces, marines, &c., &c., many of which are original, and will be sold without reserve.
The above are now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
LARGE SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES, liquors, champagnes, cordials, &c., being the entire stock of the old established house of Abraham M. Bininger & Co., No. 375 Broadway, who retire from the business. The sale will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, and continue daily until the whole stock is disposed of; sold under guarantee as to quality and positively without reserve.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, DEC. 9, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, rosewood pianos, 5 pier glasses, parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, mattresses, feather beds, carpets, stoves, gas fixtures, sewing-machines, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

OIL WELLS AND OIL LANDS,
For sale by S. COCKCROFT,
No. 165 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.
One with 200 acres, an elegant place.
One with 18 acres, fine house.
One with 20 acres, good house.
One with 3½ acres, large house.
One with 2 acres, new house.
One with 9 acres, large house.
All the above places have an abundance of fruit and shade, and some of them water and gas.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—PARTIES IN SEARCH OF GOOD productive farms in Somerset County, the garden of New-Jersey, will read the following from the Somerset *Unionist*: "Mr. Jaques is well and favorably known in this section of the country, having been a resident here, and he not only has unusual facilities for selling, but he is well qualified to judge the value of farms in Somerset County." Beautiful farm, 82 acres, on Raritan River; 90 acres near Middlebush; 111 and 150 near Millstone; 152 near Peapuck; 100, 189, 70 near Somerville; 70, 44 near Boundbrook, and many others; 60 acres near Rahway; two splendid farms near Rhinebeck, no better in the State. Farms wanted.
GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, in Queens County, Long Island, about 15 miles from New-York, on the Long Island Railroad; a new house and barn on the premises. The farm is in good working order; soil loamy and free from stone; terms easy. For further particulars inquire of RICHARD D. ALLIGER, Lenox Fire Insurance Co., No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With rear two-story house, wing attached (all filled in with brick), barn, &c.; good water, plenty of fruit, 1¼ acres of land; 10 minutes' walk from two railroads to the city. Also, a new two-story house and barn, with about five lots of ground, about 3½ miles from the city. Will be sold, or exchanged for a farm near the city. Apply to JOHN KOLYER, Newtown, L. I.

FOR SALE—ONE OR SIX FIRST-CLASS PHILAdelphia brick houses, three-stories basement, and cellar; gas, water, Beebe range, &c., on 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Possession at once. Will exchange for Rynd Farm Oil Stock. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HEIGHTS, a good three-story, high-stoop brick house, 25 feet wide, with a vacant lot one side, suitable for a stable. This is a good opportunity for any gentleman wishing to have a genteel residence, with stable, for a low price. Price, $14,000. Terms easy. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FURNISHED BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE.—Four-story, English basement, all modern improvement, in splendid order; the neighborhood very fine; fully and handsomely furnished, from top to bottom. Price $16,000. Address A. WHITEHEAD, Box No. 419 Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWELVE LOTS IN 74TH-ST., NEAR the 8th-av., having a fine view of the Central Park; will be sold low if applied for immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & Co., Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES, FROM $8,000 to $21,000; two country seats, Hudson River, cannot be excelled for scenery.
JNO. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

FACTORY AT NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, large brick building, with engine and boiler, in fine order, near Market and Broad sts. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FACTORY FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW-Jersey; suitable for manufacturing purposes; central and well lighted. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR EXCHANGE—THE VALUABLE STORE property, No. 12 Bowery, for a first-class dwelling up town and furniture, if furnished. Address Box No. 3,508 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 38th-st., a few doors from 5th-av., completely furnished, with immediate possession. Price $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV. LOTS.—PLOTS OF LOTS ON 8th-av. for sale. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO RENT,
FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
known as
EVERETT ROOMS.
The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.
Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE,
Under the hall.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STONE-front house, No. 32 East 17th-st., fronting Union-square; the building is 44 feet by 85, substantially built and elegantly decorated, and is suitable for a first-class restaurant or club-house. Apply to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown-stone house, 17 feet wide, in perfect order, elegantly furnished, on Murray Hill, to a small private family without children; to rent for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A small farm with cottage-house and barn-house, on the East River, ten miles from the city. Rent only $500 and repairs, a year. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS, TOGETHER WITH eight-horse engine in building, No. 125 av. D. Inquire of A. MILLS.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN and wife, on the second floor of house No. 203 East 23d-st.; rent $25 a month, including gas.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE, or four or five rooms, in a respectable part of the city—east side preferred. Family of three, two adults and one child. Address G. B. E., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF a house, unfurnished, in a respectable neighborhood. Address, stating terms, O. W., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR ONE, two or three gentlemen without board, and not above 14th-st. Address, stating terms, G. W., *Times* Office, Box No. 146.

PROPOSALS.

[No. 15.] CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—
Camp Colors, for Infantry, army standard.
Hospital Tent Poles, sets, army standard.
Wall Tent Poles, sets, army standard.
Hospital Tent Pins, large, army standard.
Hospital Tent Pins, small, army standard.
Wall Tent Pins, large, army standard.
Wall Tent Pins, small, army standard.
Company Order Books, army standard.
Company Clothing Account Books, army standard.
Company Descriptive Books, army standard.
Company Morning Report Books, army standard.
Post Order Books, army standard.
Post Morning Report Books, army standard.
Post Letter Books, army standard.
Post Guard Report Books, army standard.
Regimental General Order Books, army standard.
Regimental Letter Books, army standard.
Regimental Descriptive Books, army standard.
Regimental Index Books, army standard.
Record Target Practice Books, army standard.
Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1864, and preference will be given to bidders agreeing to complete their deliveries within three months from date of commencement.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope, "Proposal for [here insert the name of the article offered]," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Dec. 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.
For furnishing fifteen hundred (1,500) cast-iron lamp-posts for the City of New-York.
For filling sunken lots in One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, between First-avenue and Avenue A.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Dec. 3, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1864.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 12th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
30,000 pounds smoked BEEF HAMS, in sets, THOROUGHLY DRIED.
250,000 pounds first quality, THOROUGHLY SMOKED new BACON SIDES.
50,000 pounds first quality sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.
The smoked beef hams, bacon and hams, to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.
5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacturing to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.
300 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, to be manufactured from white flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.
1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good side-branded flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.
200,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.
30,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.
25,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size No. 3 and 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.
30,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ¼ Green, ¼ Souchong, ¼ Oolong; packages to be matted, well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.
1,000,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.
25,000 pounds PEPPER, (Black,) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.
Bids for Tea, Sugar and Pepper may be made *in bond, or duty paid.*
40,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids or injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce Troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.
100,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one half-sizes, the remainder twelves.
100,000 pounds good hard soap, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed; 15,000 pounds to be such as is generally used for washing hands.
200,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full-head lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.
15,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels or cypress half barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.
10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.
20,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.
20,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.
100,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels as above.
30,000 pounds best quality of SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound.
The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.
Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.
Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Beans, Sugar, Tea, Peas, Hominy and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.
The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.
Payments will be made in currency, or its equivalent.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

[No. 17.] CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, O., December 3, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., for the immediate delivery of the following articles:
500 pairs PEGGED BOOTS, No. 5, Army Standard.
500 pairs PEGGED BOOTS, No. 6, Army Standard.
2,000 pairs PEGGED BOOTS, No. 7, Army Standard.
3,000 pairs PEGGED BOOTS, No. 8, Army Standard.
Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard; otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under this proposal.
Bids will be opened on Wednesday, December 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Thursday, December 15, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope: "Proposal for [here insert the name of the article offered]," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, 12TH AND
GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:
HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES, Army Standard. The Tents to be made of 28½-inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 12 ounces to the linear yard. The Flies to be made of 28½-inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 10 ounces to the linear yard.
SHELTER TENTS, Army Standard. To be made of Cotton Duck, 33½ inches wide, to weigh 8 ounces to the linear yard.
All the above Tents and Flies to be made according to the specifications adopted by the Quartermaster's Department.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace the guarantee will be considered; nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.
The bids must state the number and quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the article bid for.
HERMAN BIGGS,
Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
November 10, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:
ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders are to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.
No additional per centage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required will be as follows.

On Route No. 1	$100,000
On Route No. 2	200,000
On Route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," "2," or "3," as the case may be; and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelopes.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50; or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German de Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,369 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. HUNTER'S OFFICE IS AT NO. 3 Division-st., New-York City. He has no other office. Established 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance. He cures chronic eruptions and spots on the skin, ulcers of all kinds, the most poisonous impurities of the blood, fistula, all diseases pertaining to the urinary organs, rheumatism, &c. Work on Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion. Consultation gratis. Hours in, from 8 A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DR. H. A. BARROW'S UNPRECEDENTED success in treating disease is truly encouraging to those without hope of finding relief. Office No. 1¼ Bleecker-st., between Macdougal-st. and Cottage-place, New-York.

DR. STRINGER & CO. MAY BE CON-SULTED in all cases of a private and confidential nature, incidental to gentlemen or ladies. Dr. STRINGER & CO., No. 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND wife wish to engage a room, second story front preferred, with board, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; location west of Broadway, between 14th and 34th sts. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating location and terms, S. W., Box No. 2,349 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, child and nurse, in a genteel family or boarding-house. Address, or call at No 170 Broadway, Room No. 3, third floor. Will pay $130 per month.

A PLEASANT HALL BEDROOM, SOUTHern exposure, suitable for a single gentleman, (dinner at 6;) family private. No. 34 West 29th-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,309	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis..........Saturday, Dec. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons....900-horse power
EUGENIE..........(Afloat)......900-horse power
FRANCE..........(Building)....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........(Building)..1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE......WEDNESDAY..........Jan. 4.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
EVENING STAR......Bell..........Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR......Knapp..........Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR......Nelson..........Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR......Bell..........Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR......Knapp..........Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR......Nelson..........Saturday, Jan. 21.
DAY STAR..........(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
By special request the steamship GUIDING STAR, sailing from New-York Dec. 17, will call at Havana to land passengers.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF EDINBURGH......SATURDAY..........Dec. 10
CITY OF GLASGOW......SATURDAY..........Dec. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER......SATURDAY..........Dec. 24
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Dec. 13..........COSTA RICA..........TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23..........OCEAN QUEEN..........SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
Jan. 3..........NORTH STAR..........WILSON.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEO. WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M.
The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been elarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage, first-class, $75.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BABCOCK.
First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 6 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 6 years, one-quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.
This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.
For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
MORO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP MORO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE most stylish seen, 15½ hands high, perfectly sound and kind, and would prove one of the most acceptable presents to an officer, or for our park use; has been in many battles, and is well worth $1,000. To save time and trouble, his groom will call upon any one wishing to purchase, and show the action of the horse, or can be seen at No. 142 Mulberry-st. Will be sold to close an estate.
L. CHAPMAN, Executor, No. 9 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE-BOX WAGON AND A double harness; both of best city make. Apply at COGSWELL'S stable, corner Lexington-av. and 83d-st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STABLE, WITH FIVE stalls above ground. $1,000 for the season, near the 5th-av. Hotel. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF BLACK CARRIAGE horses, stylish, kind, and good travelers. Inquire of CAPE, CULVER & CO., No. 18 Leonard-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
4:00 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kittell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin H. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased: Joseph H. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell; The Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company; J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John S. Missroon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the court-house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.
CHARLES G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.
DATED Nov. 21, 1864.

SUPREME COURT—STEUBEN COUNTY.—SAMUEL F. CURTIS against ANN E. HALLETT, Ellen Hallett, Margaret K. Hallett, Robert L. Hallett, S. Irving Hallett, Marcellus Massey, Joseph Pettit, Jr., Stephen K. Rathborne, Receiver of the Bank of the Republic, Amos Robins, Eli Robbins, David C. Hartshorne, The President, Directors and Company of the Seneca County Bank, Bartholomew Skaats, The Bridgeport City Bank, David O. Bradley, Thomas S. Beals, Executor of &c. of Thomas Beals, deceased, Addison G. Jerome, William C. Burdick, Constant Cook, William H. Hutchins, Elias Fritz, John Cochrane, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, S. Josephine McDowell, Charles B. Curtis, Alfred W. Davidson, The President, Directors and Company of the Agawam Bank, The Nautilus Pearl Fishing Company.—[United States Internal Revenue Stamp 50 cents, and cancelled.] To the above named Defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Samuel F. Curtis, plaintiff, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of Steuben County, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at Bath, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
W. B. RUGGLES,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Bath, N. Y.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Steuben County Clerk's Office, Oct. 14, 1864.
W. B. RUGGLES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German Cotillon. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 161 5TH-AV.
Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M. Quarter commences from the day of entry.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES.—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st. Young Ladies, Misses and Masters on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Ladies and gentlemen at 7½ P. M. New classes forming.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN,
EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on this evening, and every evening until further notice, Mr. Edwin Booth will appear in his great role of Hamlet, a character in which he is universally acknowledged, in the language of the *Daily Times*, "to have no living equal." This play is the first of a series of representations to be produced under Mr. Booth's immediate direction, in which the effort, that has already found such cheering sympathy, will be continued to place each play upon the stage in a style combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. Hamlet has been in active preparation for upward of three months, under the stage management of Mr. J. G. Hanly, and no expense or labor has been spared in the endeavor, by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play in the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art.
The scenery, music, costumes, properties and machinery are entirely new, and to give a perfect completeness to the cast, engagements have been made with MRS. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., one of the most gifted actresses who ever graced the stage; MR. EDWIN VARREY, C. KEMBLE MASON, the eminent comedian, THOMAS PLACIDE, who appear nightly in conjunction with Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Chester, Messrs. G. H. Andrews, C. Walcot, J. G. Hanley, E. Eberle, C. W. Chester, O. S. Fawcett, Duell, Burroughs, Burgess, &c. Doors open at 6¾. Commence at 7¼, precisely.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.
WILD BEASTS,
AND RARE AND CURIOUS BIRDS,
FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE,
IN INFINITE VARIETY!
THE MOST COMPLETE COLLECTION EVER EXHIBITED.
A NEW ADDITION
from Asia, including
THE ISABEL BEAR,
THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGER,
SENEGAL LEOPARD,
SLOTH BEARS FROM HINDOSTAN,
RHAMAPHOOR BLOODHOUNDS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
ALSO
THE TWO LARGEST ELEPHANTS IN THE WORLD,
HANNIBAL
AND
TIPOO SAIB.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
The latest New-York success, by John Sefton, Esq., called
ST. GEORGE
AND THE DRAGOON.
Previous to which the latest London success, by H. T. Craven, Esq., called
MILKY WHITE.
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS.
On MONDAY next will be produced the London sensation,
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
And a NEW FAIRY SPECTACLE is in active preparation.

ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO
A MILE OF PICTURES,
FIVE SQUARE YARDS OF JOKES,
SIXTEEN CUBIC FEET OF FINE MORAL SENTIMENT,
FOUR RODS OF SAD AND BEAUTIFUL PATHOS,
A DOOR-YARD FULL OF BURNING ELOQUENCE,
A SMALL BLACK TRAVELING BAG containing Phosphorescent Quips,
PETROLEUM OIL PAINTINGS by the HIGH OLD MASTERS, &c., &c., &c.,
ALL MOVING TO BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
AT
ARTEMUS WARD'S PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT OF LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS,
At DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
Every Evening at 8. "We are here." We think so, Ever of those!

THE CRAYON ART GALLERY.
NO. 756 BROADWAY, CORNER 8TH-ST.,
now contains on exhibition, admission free, a valuable collection of Paintings, by Dusseldorf and other artists. Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

SIGNOR VICTOR, (EDUCATED IN ITALY,) the first of artistes, whether as musician, comedian, master of arms or immeasurable utility, justly, and without flattery, pronounced the greatest ornament to his species the generous hand of Nature (assisted by Art) has ever produced, has arrived, and will enter into negotiations with managers of leading establishments only. Silence a negative. Address Signor A. Z. L. V., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, immediately.

WOODROFF'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS exhibit EVERY EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. at Hope Chapel. See the glass steam-engines.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

HYGEIO THERAPEUTIC GYMNASIUM.
In Metropolitan Hall, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av. First class for ladies and children to commence Dec. 9, at 4 o'clock P. M. A class for ladies and gentlemen to be formed at 7½ o'clock P. M. Dec. 9. D. U. MARTIN, M. D. Reference—R. T. Trall, Fowler & Wells.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 11 West 36th-st.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY OF SUPERIOR qualifications, desires a reëngagement as resident governess in an American family; she teaches, besides her own language and French, the usual English branches, music and drawing; unexceptionable city references. Address J. F., Box No. 2,668 Post-office.

TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN OF TACT AND SEVeral years' experience in teaching, desires to give tuition in English, Classics and Mathematics; reference, Rev. Dr. Crosby. Address ADELPHOS, Station D., New-York.

A GERMAN TEACHER WHO HAS BEEN educated in Paris, and has resided a great many years in England as governess, would like to find a few more pupils for private lessons. Direct No. 376 4th-av.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER, COMpetent to instruct boys in the ordinary English branches. R. HOLDEN, Trinity School, No. 181 West 14th-st.

TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP, BOOK-keeping &c., wanted in a commercial school. Address for one week, B. B. B. Brooklyn.

MEETINGS.

CAPTAIN WINSLOW, OF THE KEARSARGE, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The N. Y. Port Society will hold a meeting at the Academy of Music, Saturday evening, December 10, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion Capt. Winslow has consented to be present and is expected to address the audience.
The meeting will also be addressed by the Rev. Drs. Hill Scudder, T. L. Cuyler, R. R. Booth, Rev. Chas. J. Jones, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and others.
Tickets of admission, 50 cents each, may be procured of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway, Messrs. Robert Carter & Bro., No. 530 Broadway, Mr. Nathan Lane, No. 69 Wall-st., and at the Academy of Music, on the 10th inst.

NINETEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 7½ P. M., at Livingston Hall, corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av.
WM. B. WEBB, President.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NEW CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st., will be opened for divine service, sermon and the holy communion on SUNDAY MORNING next, the 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING of the same day, divine service and sermon to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., and No. 119 Fulton-st. All kinds of Printing cheap for cash.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S, THURSDAY,
TWO COMEDIES.
To commence with (6th time) Mrs. Inchbald's attractive three-act comedy of
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,
revised and adapted to the present stage by Mr. Lester Wallack.
Hester, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, in consequence of the indisposition of Miss MARY GANNON.
To conclude with Buckstone's laughable piece
RURAL FELICITY.
FRIDAY—143d night of Mr. Lester Wallack's great play,
ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—MASKS AND FACES.
Mr. Boucicault's new comedy, which has been some time in preparation, will be produced on MONDAY, Dec. 12, with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture, and appointments. It is entitled
HOW SHE LOVES HIM,
and will be given with a
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION,
including the names of Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, W. R. Floyd, Norton, John Sefton, Moore, Browne, Williamson, and Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will be repeated shortly.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; overture at 7¾ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, DON SEBASTIAN.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 9, at 8.
(Sixteenth Subscription Night,)
will be presented Donizetti's grand opera.
DON SEBASTIAN. DON SEBASTIAN,
IN THE MOST GORGEOUS STYLE,
with entirely New Scenery, New and Brilliant Costumes, Properties and Stage Effects.
INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
and the following most complete cast:
ZAIDA (the African)..........CAROZZI-ZUCCHI
SEBASTIAN (King of Portugal)..........MASSIMILIANI
CAMOENS (the Poet)..........BELLINI
GIOVANNI (Grand Inquisitor)..........SUSINI
ABADIALOS (an Arab Chief)..........LORINI
Conductor..........Mr. CARL BERGMANN
The Incidental Ballet will be executed by
MLLE. ERNESTINE and MLLE. AURIOL.
ON SATURDAY NEXT—GRAND MATINEE.
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
In active rehearsal, and will be shortly produced,
FRA DIAVOLO.
Seats may be secured for any of the above-named performances at the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1864.
FOURTH APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF
THE GREAT COMEDIANS,
and original impersonators of
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who will appear in Charles Gaylor's very successful Irish drama, entitled
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
produced with all its
ORIGINAL SPLENDOR AND COMPLETENESS.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
as "Corney McGrath" and the "Connie Soogah," with the songs of "Ellen Astore" and "Welcome All."
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS as the Jumpin Jewel.
Miss Freeman, Mary Wells, Andrews, Reeves, Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, J. Nunan, George Becks, E. B. Holmes, H. Danvers, J. W. Blaisdell, E. Barry, &c., &c.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
whose brilliant personations of
SOLON SHINGLE, JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
HENRY DOVE and DR. OLLAPOD,
have, within the past fourteen weeks of his memorable engagement been so many successive triumphs, will present for the first time here, on
MONDAY, Dec. 5, AND DURING THE WEEK.
Buckstone's delightful two act Comedy, from the French,
THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
Mr. Gillman..........Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th and
☞ 90th night ☜
of glorious old
SOLON SHINGLE......in......PEOPLE'S LAWYER
SPECIAL NOTICE.—For the convenience of city and suburban patrons, the performances, as now arranged, will close by 10½ o'clock.
Seats should be secured in advance.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
MR. HENRY COOK'S MR. HENRY COOK'S
DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS.
MISS EMMA STICKNEY.
MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
GRAND CHINESE ENTREE.
LE PETITE GIORGA.
THE CLOWN'S CAVALRY.
The Great Horseback-Juggler, N. AUSTIN.
YOUNG STICKNEY. YOUNG STICKNEY.
New pantomime by the French company of
RAVEL PANTOMIMISTS.
ALL THE GREAT STAR ARTISTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 8,
POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME,
FAUST, FAUST, FAUST,
with its new and brilliant costumes and scenery, increased chorus, orchestra and military band, and the very complete cast.
The sale of secured seats commences THIS MORNING in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, and in New-York at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1864.
LA JOIE DE LA MAISON.
(Original of the Little Treasure.)
Comedy, in three acts, by M. BOURGEOIS.
LE MISANTHROPE ET L'AUVERGNAT, Vaudeville.
Theatre office, No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,
is now on exhibition at the
FINE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets, five for One Dollar.

THE CRAYON ART GALLERY.
NO. 756 BROADWAY, CORNER 8TH-ST.,
now contains on exhibition, admission free, a valuable collection of Paintings, by Dusseldorf and other artists. Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN.
On the morning of October 27, 1864, the sale of the subscribers, in their store at Hoosick, was broken open and robbed, among other property, of the following Rensselaer County Bonds, a portion of which belong to private individuals, and the remainder to Rensselaer County, having been left in the charge of Jonathan P. Armstrong, as Supervisor of the town of Hoosick. Those belonging to Rensselaer County are in blank, and have never been issued. Payment on all of the bonds has been stopped.
BONDS BELONGING TO RENSSELAER COUNTY.
Ten $500 Bonds, fourth issue, dated Aug. 5, 1864, due Feb. 5, 1876—Nos. 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577.
Four $500 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1866—Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50.
Two $300 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1867—Nos. 197, 198.
One $100 Bond, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1867—No. 199.
Four $500 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1869—Nos. 367, 368, 369, 370.
Seven $1,000 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1868—Nos. 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231.
BONDS BELONGING TO INDIVIDUALS.
One $100 Bond, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1867—No. 208; belonging to Sanford Bovie.
Two $1,000 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1867—Nos. 113, 114; belonging to W. Wilcox.
Three $500 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1866—Nos. 40, 41, 42; belonging to Miss Lynda Sherwood.
Three United States Ten-Forty Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each—Nos. 18,327, 18,328, 26,565; belonging to Sanford Bovie.
ARMSTRONG & BAUCUS.
HOOSICK, Oct. 28, 1864.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY EVENING, 3D INST., AT the L. I. R. R. Depot at Hunter's Point, a pocket-book containing one twenty, three tens or two tens, two fives and one two dollar bill, a physician's bill and some postage stamps and steel pens. Any person finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with C. B. HOBART, at Pier No. 12 N. R.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A MAN GOING WEST.—160 acres of choice land for sale; also, good store and stock of goods and fine dwelling-house, in a thriving village on the Illinois Central Railroad, or would exchange for a good farm or city property. S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STEAMTUG, SEVenty-five tons burden, with two 17-inch cylinders, 7½-foot wheel, built in 1855. The boat is now in running order, and engaged in harbor and sea towing. Apply at No. 168 South-st., up stairs.

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.—Wanted, a house of good standing in this city, to take the exclusive agency of a large soap factory, manufacturing household and fancy soaps of the highest grade. Address W. J., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

PARTNERSHIP AND ACTIVE POSITION wanted in an established house. Hardware or iron preferred. Moderate amount of capital furnished. Best references as to capability and integrity. Address, W. H. W., Box No. 2,231, New-York Post-office.

WANTED — PARTNER, WITH $2,000, IN A very lucrative business; don't call unless you have means, and want business. No. 629 Broadway, second floor, back room.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER-SHOP, DOING A good business, with a five years' lease. Inquire at No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 3, up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
AMUSEMENTS TO BE DESIRED
BY 3 CLASSES:
OLD, MIDDLE-AGED, AND YOUNG.
3
MUSEUMS IN ONE.
3
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE PIECES.
3
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN,
WEIGHING ONE TON.
3
ENORMOUS GIANTS,
OVER TWENTY-FOUR FEET HIGH.
3
DWARFS,
(lacking one) EIGHTEEN POUNDS EACH.
A MENAGERIE OF LIVING CURIOSITIES,
OF 3 VARIETIES:
ANIMALS, BIRDS, AND REPTILES,
RARE SPECIMENS NOT TO BE SEEN ELSEWHERE.
O-KE-NA-WA-KA'S TRIBE OF INDIANS,
OF 3 GRADES:
CHIEFS, WARRIORS, AND SQUAWS.
JUST ADDED AND TO BE SEEN
IN THE 3 MAIN HALLS,
A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF
FRENCH MOVING FIGURES,
consisting of Musicians, Birds, Ships, Mills, Railroads, Steamboats, Performing Monkeys, and a thousand other Mechanical Representations of Animated Nature.
3
ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.
MORNING, AT 11,
the comic sketch of
HOLE IN THE WALL.
O-KE-NA-WA-KAS TRIBE OF INDIANS,
in their Habits, Customs, War-Dances, &c.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON AT 3.
The Sensational Nautical Domestic Drama,
in 3 Acts,
MARTIN, THE PRIVATEER.
EVENING AT 7¾,
first time of the Romantic Play, from Mosenthal's "Deborah,"
in 3 Acts,
DEBORAH;
OR,
THE JEWISH MAIDEN'S WRONGS.
Mrs. J. J. Pryor, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon Grace, Bridgman, Porter, &c., &c., appear.
TONY DENIER..........in..........COMIC DANCE
ALBINO BOY, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING CAPABARRA, OTTERS, KANGAROO, LEARNED SEAL, MOVING WAX FIGURES, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
ADMISSION 3 TIMES 10
or 30 CENTS.
Children under ten years of age,
3 TIMES 5
or 15 CENTS.

A FREE GIFT FOR EVERYBODY.
THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION,
having completed their arrangements for the
THIRD SERIES
of their
MAGNIFICENT AND ATTRACTIVE CONCERTS,
announce that the reopening of the depot for the sale of tickets, for the
EIGHTH AND NINTH CONCERTS,
will take place on
MONDAY, the 12th inst.,
with a fresh and superb stock of goods, expressly designed for appropriate
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
consisting of
JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE,
TEA SETS, BREAKFAST SETS,
PIANOS,
SEWING MACHINES,
and a variety of
BIJOUTERIE AND OBJETS DE VERTU.
The Association refers with intense gratification to the character and attractiveness of the
SEVEN CONCERTS
already given, with a pledge that the programmes of the forthcoming ones, under the direction of
T. E. RICHARDSON,
will surpass them in interest and variety, the very best
MUSICAL TALENT
having been secured for these occasions.
The price of tickets, as heretofore, will be
ONE DOLLAR,
which secures to the purchaser admission to a first-class concert at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
and a present worth, from the price of the ticket, to
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
Tickets will be good for either concert, at the option of the buyer, and the present is invariably delivered upon the purchase of the ticket.
THE UNITED PRESS
of the city have borne testimony to the exceeding liberality and fairness that have characterized the management of these popular concerts.
To accommodate the residents of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken and Staten Island, and the sojourners at the hotels in the lower end of the city, a BRANCH DEPOT will also be opened on MONDAY, at
No. 223 BROADWAY,
opposite the Park, where an assortment of articles that are to be
GIVEN AWAY,
equal in variety, elegance and value, to that contained in the up-town establishment, will be found.
Those who intend to make presents to their friends during the approaching festive season, should not neglect the opportunity of so doing, at a
TRIFLING EXPENSE,
afforded by the directors of the
NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS' ASSOCIATION.
The principal depot, at
No. 544 BROADWAY,
has undergone material improvements, that will greatly facilitate the selection of ticket buyers, and is fitted up in a style of
UNAPPROACHABLE SPLENDOR,
with
A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES.
E. H. ELIAS, Actuary.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-FIRST WEEK
of
HELLER'S
REMARKABLE SUCCESS,
CONTINUOUS PROSPERITY,
CONSTANTLY CROWDED HOUSES,
and
HIGHLY-FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
HELLER THE CONJUROR.
HELLER THE PIANIST.
HELLER THE FUNNICIST.
HELLER THE CONTRA-SPIRITUALIST.
THE SCARLET SPIRIT EVERY NIGHT!
HELLER'S PIANO-FORTE SOLOS.
SEDGWICK'S CONCERTINA PERFORMANCES
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 3 P. M.
Startling Novelty in preparation for the Holidays.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GRAND CONCERT.
Mlle. EUGENIE BARNETCHE'S
GRAND CONCERT.
On THURSDAY, DEC. 8.
The following eminent artists:
Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI,
Mr. HENRY MOLLENHAUER, and
Signor ABELLA, will assist
Mlle. BARNETCHE.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,
including a reserved seat, may be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

LECTURES.

PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS
WILL GIVE A COURSE OF
FIVE LECTURES
ON
PNEUMATIC CHEMISTRY,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 10, 12, 17 and 19, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21,
COMMENCING SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.
Each of the lectures will be illustrated by a series of
BRILLIANT AND INSTRUCTIVE EXPERIMENTS,
made on the largest scale.
Tickets for the course, $2. Single tickets, 50 cents. Tickets for the course, with reserved and numbered seat, $3. For sale at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Miller & Matthews', corner of Broadway and 8th-st.; Jones' No. 843 Broadway; American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau-st., and at Dr. Colton's office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
N. B. No reserved numbered seats will be sold at the door on the evening of the lectures.

LECTURE.
Rev. CHANCELLOR S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., will lecture in Rev. Dr. BELL'S Church, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on THURSDAY NIGHT, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Curious Folks.*

OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The lecture on this subject by BENJ. R. BROWN, Esq., was unavoidably postponed last evening, but will positively take place the first of next week. See to-morrow's paper. Ticket will hold good for evening.

FAIRS.

FAIR.
The Magdalen Benevolent Society are now holding a Fair in the building at the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., where they offer to their friends and the public a variety of useful and fancy articles at very moderate prices, hoping by their efforts in this way to meet their liabilities for current expenses. To continue to SATURDAY EVENING.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church of The Resurrection will open on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, with a Promenade Concert. Music by Grafulla's Band of the Seventh Regiment, in the large Room No. 920 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. Admission on that evening 50 cents.

A FAIR FOR THE FREE CHURCH OF the Good Shepherd, 54th-st., near 2d-av., Rev. R. HOYT, Rector, will commence THURSDAY, Dec. 8, in the school-room of the church. Patronage and contributions are respectfully solicited.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—HAVing disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. We guarantee to extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Patients are delighted with the gas. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 47 BOND-ST.—THE cheapest Dentist in New-York. Call and see specimens of work. Teeth extracted without pain.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TWO GRAND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
Will be given for the
BENEFIT OF
MR. CHARLES PETERS, COMEDIAN,
Who was recently severely injured by being run over by a Third-av. car.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864.
The elite of the dramatic profession in this city and Brooklyn have, by kind permission of their various managers, volunteered their services for the occasion.
The doors will open for the MATINEE at 1 o'clock, and the performance (commencing at two) will consist of Boucicault's popular comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE,
with the following unusually great cast:
CHARLES COURTLEY....MR. LESTER WALLACK
SIR HARCOURT COURTLEY,
MR. CHARLES M. WALCOT, SENIOR
(His first appearance in two years.)
DAZZLE..........MR. CHAS. FISHER
MARK MEDDLE..........MR. G. L. FOX
DOLLY SPANKER..........MR. W. HOLSTON
MAX HARKAWAY..........MR. J. G. BURNETT
COOL..........MR. W. H. NORTON
SOLOMON ISAACS..........MR. C. T. PARSLOE, JR.
JAMES..........MR. HARRY PEARSON
MARTIN..........MR. W. R. FLOYD
LADY GAY SPANKER..........MRS. JOHN WOOD
GRACE HARKAWAY,
MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES
PERT..........MRS. SEDLEY BROWN
Doors open in the EVENING at 7 o'clock and performance commences at 8¼.
Sheridan's standard Comedy of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
also cast with the following immense strength:
JOSEPH SURFACE......MR. J. W. WALLACK, JR.
SIR PETER TEAZLE..........MR. F. B. CONWAY
SIR OLIVER SURFACE......MR. MARK SMITH
CHARLES SURFACE......MR. J. K. MORTIMER
CRABTREE..........MR. J. W. LINGARD
SIR BENJAMIN BACKBITE....MR. B. T. RINGGOLD
MOSES..........MR. HARRY PEARSON
TRIP..........MR. E. LAMB
CARELESS..........MR. J. WHITING
ROWLEY..........MR. G. F. BROWNE
SNAKE..........MR. FRANK REA
LADY TEAZLE..........MRS. F. B. CONWAY
MRS. CANDOUR..........MRS. FARREN
MARIA..........MRS. C. M. WALCOT, JR.
LADY SNEERWELL..........MRS. SKERRETT
Mr. THOMAS BAKER will preside in the orchestra in the afternoon, and Mr. JOHN P. COOKE in the evening.
Admission to Matinée, (no reserved seats)..........$1 00
Proscenium boxes..........12 00
Admission to evening performance..........1 00
Reserved seats..........1 50
Proscenium boxes..........20 00
Subscribers' boxes..........$6, $9 and $12
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.
MR. THEODORE MOSS..........TREASURER

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
in her great role of MARIE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND OPERA MATINEE.
LA FIGLIA DE REGGIMENTO,
(The Child of the Regiment,)
with the following very complete cast:
Miss KELLOGG in her great role of Marie.
G. LOTTI (for the first time) as Tonio.
SUSINI in his celebrated character of Sulpice.
Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK
Tickets to all parts of the house, on this occasion,
ONE DOLLAR ONLY, NO RESERVED SEATS.
can be obtained at the regular ticket-offices and principal music-stores.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for he celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No 758 BROADWAY.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

WORCESTER'S HINGED PLATE
PIANO FORTES are recommended by Gottschalk Mason, Berge, Fradel, and others, as possessing double the volume of tone and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary plan. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av., N. Y.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS,
at reduced prices. Wholesale and retail.
HAINES BROTHERS,
No. 758 Broadway, up stairs.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

THE PELOUBET HARMONIUMS AND Organ Harmoniums, with their smooth pipe-like quality of tones and greatly superior pedals, are confidently offered as the best of their class, and the closest examination solicited.
Three Banks keys and pedals, No. 1..........$600
Two Banks keys and pedals, No. 2, $475, No. 3..........375
One Bank keys and pedals, No. 4, $300, No. 5..........225
Double reed, superior 5-octave, $150, 4-octave..........125
Single reed, superior 5-octave, $120, 4-octave..........100
Send for a circular to the general depot. Address J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.
CAUTION.—Though of similar appearance, these instruments must not be confounded with the so-called "Cabinet Organs," the harsh tones of which are carefully avoided.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

A.—MR. J. EDWARDS HANER, THE FA-VORITE PIANIST, Professor of Music in the Fifth-avenue College for Young Ladies, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has also resumed his lessons and instruction at his residence, No. 32 West Ninth-st. Those wishing lessons will please address or call after 12 o'clock.

S. J. CHAMBERS HAVING OPENED HIS new piano-forte rooms at No. 739 Broadway, respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine his stock and prices; satisfaction guaranteed, and a first-class article at a very low price.
S. J. CHAMBERS,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

PIANOS.—NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOS OF latest style, by best city makers, cheap for cash. Also harmonium, harp, watches, paintings, &c. Goods of all kinds bought and sold for cash. I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS FURTHER AP-pointments for organ, piano, singing, literary assistance or contribution. English branches, French, drawing. Prominent references. Terms low. Box No. 20 Godfrey's P. O., No. 833 Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVO ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale; in use but seven months past; $650 for $350, including stool and cover; parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture at a sacrifice. Inquire at No. 44 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

DRUMS AND TRUMPETS, FLUTES, violins, banjos, guitars, and musical instruments of every description. Send stamp for price list. Violin, guitar and banjo strings; silk 25c., Italian, 35c. Mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

IMPROVED COTTAGE ORGANS, THE best in use; also Pianos and Melodeons at bargains. GEORGE G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

A FINE 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-forte for $260, at No. 726 Broadway.
CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS, SUITABLE for small rooms; also full size, very reasonable. S. J. CHAMBERS, No. 739 Broadway.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance opens with a statement of the increase in the numbers of guns for the navy during the year ending Nov. 1, 1864. The work of fabricating cannon has steadily progressed during this period of time, and 1,522 guns of the different calibre were added to the grand total. Few guns have been surrendered or abandoned to the enemy; nearly all the losses have been by the inevitable accidents of battle, as in the case of the *Tecumseh* and *Commodore Jones*. In the grand total should be added seven 10-inch solid-shot guns, and three 13-inch Dahlgren guns. There are in process of fabrication a new class of 32-pounders and 8-inch smooth-bore guns, for the broadsides of light vessels. In regard to the composition of batteries, the general rule in arming our ships of war has been to place on board of them the very heaviest and most effective guns they can bear with safety. Nine-inch guns are generally used for broadside; 10-inch and 11-inch and the Parrott guns in pivot, the 15-inch for the monitor turrets, and the bronze howitzers and rifles for boat and deck service in shore. The efficiency of combining heavy pivot guns with broadside guns has been fully established. Whether a battery consisting entirely of heavy pivot guns would be more formidable than one of broadside alone, the aggregate weights being equal, has not yet been tried, the only effort of the kind being that of the *Niagara*, which has a battery of twelve 150-pounder rifles mounted in pivot, and no regular broadside guns. The decisive power of the heavy gun in pivot was strikingly exemplified in the fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*.

The number of foundries engaged in the fabrication of cannon for the navy has been reduced by the withdrawal of the Portland Company from their contract. The constant demands of the navy during the year for ordnance have been promptly met. Three foundries have now completed all the arrangements necessary for the process of hollow casting, and have contracts for the 15-inch gun. No difficulty whatever is anticipated in the fabrication of these very large cannon; for the irons now used by the respective foundries are known to be of the very best quality for the purpose. The primary and most important element being thus assured, the remainder of the task is entirely within the mechanical ability of the founders, and it is no idle boast that the cannon of the United States Navy, made exclusively from American irons, are unsurpassed by those of any other nation; and this will continue to be the case so long as the enterprise of our citizens is left untrammeled, and full opportunities are afforded for the exercise of their skill in this most important art. The cast-iron banded rifles of Mr. Parrott, made at West Point Foundry, are still the only kind used in the navy, except the bronze 12-pounders and 20 pounders of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren. Since November of last year there have been added to the stock of these rifles on hand at the depots and in service 385 of the different calibres, including twenty new 60-pounders, making a total at present available of 1,605 guns, after deducting twenty-three lost or disabled by the accidents of battle. Of these thus lost or disabled, six gave way at the breech, four were broken by the explosion of shells near the muzzle, three were cracked in the body, two were condemned for excessive enlargement of vent, seven were lost by wreck, and three captured by the rebels. The percentage of loss by rupture and enlargement is therefore very small.

During the past year, experiments have been quietly and systematically made with both shells and shot, from smooth bores and rifles, of all the heavier calibres. The power of the guns belonging to the navy, and in common use in the batteries of our ships, have been fairly tested against both solid and built-up plates, and the conclusion reached is wholly in favor of the guns and their solid projectiles—the spherical shot for smooth bores being, however, immeasurably superior to the elongated rifle shot in every form. No manner or thickness of iron or steel armor that could be carried on the hulls of sea-going ships will resist the impact of solid spherical shot fired from the heaviest calibres of the navy, at close range, with appropriate charges of cannon powder. It was generally accepted as an established fact that it was impossible to cast a spherical shot of large diameter which would be *solid* throughout. It is now known, however, that it is easy to cast a XV-inch or 20-inch shot which will be perfectly sound and solid from circumference to center of figure, and one of the former has resisted, without breaking, 222 continuous blows of an eight ton steam hammer.

During the present year it has been necessary, for service and experimental practice, to purchase and manufacture 1,325,000 pounds of powder, and 575 tons of nitre. The chief of the bureau recommends that Congress be requested to make more special provision for the encouragement of the production of nitre, for a supply of which we are in a great measure dependent upon foreign countries. He also calls attention to the results said to have been recently obtained in Europe with gun cotton prepared in a peculiar manner. The bureau is ready to make a trial of its projectiles, as compared with gunpowder, whenever the samples ordered are received.

No part of the ordnance equipment of our navy has been so little changed from the old designs as the ordinary wooden broadside carriage. In all its essential features it is the same to-day as in the year 1750. The only modifications consist in the removal of the rear trucks, and substituting a vertical friction-piece on the brackets, to resist the movement of recoil; and the appliance of a breast-sweep, as a pivot in lateral training. The material is objectionable on account of its inevitable decay, liability to warp and shrink, and the disabling effects of its flying splinters when struck by shot or shells. Last year the attention of the Navy Department was called to the subject of *iron* carriages, and to the results obtained with those of the *New Ironsides*. Since then, a broadside carriage of iron has been constructed and subjected to the proof firing at the Washington Ordnance yard, and the experiment shows that for all practical purposes, and especially on the score of economy, carriages made of iron can be safely introduced. The Bureau of Ordnance has accordingly ordered the construction of fifty 9-inch carriages, and also a sufficient number to mount the improved class of 8-inch and 32-pounder guns. During the recent naval battles in Mobile Bay, a check, designed by Capt. Alden, to assist in checking the recoil of the 9-inch guns under the action of heavy charges, was tried on board the *Brooklyn*, and has been recommended for general use. The pivot carriages, as at present arranged, seem to meet fully the requirements; the recoil of the guns is easily controlled by the compressors, while the movement in training is steady and readily performed. Wood for these carriages is also quite as objectionable as for those of broadside, and the bureau contemplates changing them for iron ones upon the plan of those on board the *Ironsides*, with, however, some important modifications, especially in the manner of compressing. The detail of manufacture in the broadside carriage is quite simple, and not more expensive when made of iron than of wood. But in the pivot carriage, the difference in cost is somewhat in favor of wood, and the exorbitant price of iron has hitherto prevented the Bureau from making the necessary purchases; while the stock of timber on hand for these carriages is large, and cannot be economically used for other purposes, as it is all cut to dimensions. The iron carriages of the monitors still continue to work satisfactorily, and are no doubt strong enough to sustain any amount of protracted firing.

In respect to small arms for the navy, the Bureau has instituted diligent inquiries for the purpose of obtaining an arm which would combine the several qualities of range, accuracy and sufficient weight of ball, together with endurance, simplicity in use, and perfect adaptability to the varied circumstances under which it would be most likely to be brought into action. The difficulty in making a good selection has not been found in the paucity of models, for these have been presented in almost every conceivable form that the ingenuity of inventors could design, each claiming certain extraordinary qualities for his plan over all others. Between muzzle-loading and breech-loading muskets, the advantages are held to be with the latter, the chief points of advantage being: 1st, facility of loading; 2d, Certainty and rapidity of fire; 3d, lightness, and consequently less weight to be carried in marching; 4th, impossibility of multiplying the loads under any circumstances.

The establishment and maintenance of a thoroughly organized gunnery-ship, for the training of officers and men in all the details of gunnery, is earnestly recommended by the Bureau.

The Chief of the Bureau strongly urges the removal of our large magazines of powder and deposits of nitre to more secluded localities, where an explosion would be attended with as little damage as possible. He also states that owing to the great increase of ordnance work, and the accumulation of material at the New-York Navy-yard, more room is needed. To meet this requirement the Bureau has commenced the filling up of the unoccupied marsh adjacent to the cob-dock, which, when completed, will afford ample accommodations, as well as furnish a park for two thousand cannon, with all appliances for fitting them for service.

Gen. Sherman's Guide.

Gen. Sherman has with him in his Georgia campaign one of the best and most reliable scouts or guides in the Southwest—an old man, a native Georgian, and a wealthy planter and slaveholder at that. It would not be proper, of course, to mention his name, but he is well known to all who were in the habit of visiting headquarters a year ago. When the war broke out he denounced the Southern leaders, and in consequence of his Union sentiments was compelled to leave his home near Macon, between two days. His neighbors missed him, and suspecting, rightly, that he had gone off to join the Yankees, they followed him so closely that he was obliged to hide in the mountains in the northern part of his State for several weeks.

They have since organized all kinds of raids for no other purpose than to catch this one man. After being in the service some time, he volunteered his services to Gen. Buell, but that officer didn't need much Southern "guidance." Next he received a position as volunteer aid to Gen. Rosecrans, to whom he was of great service in the campaign terminating at Chattanooga. He has been with Gen. Sherman since last June. There is not a highway or byway in the interior of with which he is unacquainted, and scarcely a town or village in which he is not known.

He used to say that with a brigade of cavalry he could find cotton and niggers enough within a hundred miles of Atlanta to liquidate the national debt. He is one of the few rich men of the South who have remained faithful to the Union cause when they knew that to do so was to lose their property, their homes and their comfort. On his present trip he carries with him a black list of those who took pleasure in persecuting him four years ago. He thinks he will make it more than even with them before he gets through.

A GREAT MAIL ROBBERY.

A Mail-bag Containing Six Hundred Letters Stolen—The Bag Rifled of Drafts to the Amount of $14,000—Arrest of the Robber.

From the Chicago Journal, Dec. 5.

About the 1st of November a through mail from Galesburgh, Ill., was dispatched for Chicago on the regular night train from the former to the latter place, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. This through mail, comprising about six hundred letters and the usual variety of newspapers, circulars, etc., in a single bag, failed to reach this city, and the makers of drafts contained therein, failing to receive anything in the shape of acknowledgements, began to address letters of inquiry to the Postmasters at Chicago and Galesburgh.

On Saturday afternoon Bowen Brothers, of this city, informed Superintendent of Police Turtle that a man had presented a $400 draft to them, which they were suspicious was not all right. Superintendent Turtle had heard of the missing mail affair, and learning that the draft was drawn in Galesburgh, at once decided upon his course. He procured the arrest of the man who had offered the draft, and upon searching him found seventeen letters, containing as many drafts, upon his person, and memoranda of considerable value to the detectives. Following the trail, his room at the Hatch House was entered, and an examination of the trunk revealed twenty-two other letters, each containing a draft, making in all thirty-nine drafts, representing $14,000.

Superintendent Turtle then sent for Postmaster Scripps, and the latter was astonished at the revelations which were then made to him. The Postmaster at Galesburgh, was notified, and he arrived yesterday morning. The joy of the latter knew no bounds, as he had been greatly annoyed by the complaints and unjust reflections that had been directed against him. He was profuse in his compliments to the skill and success which had marked Superintendent Turtle's action.

The name of the robber is John B. Zimmerman, a young man of 25 or thereabouts, of respectable appearance and considerable intelligence. He is well known about Galesburgh. Finding himself lost beyond a hope, he yielded to the advice and made a "clean breast of it." He got upon the train at Galesburgh, and stepped into the baggage-car. Seeing the mail-bag not very far from the side door, he continued to push it nearer and nearer the door, unperceived by the baggage-master, who was stowing away the baggage. Watching his opportunity, the thief kicked the bag out of the car and jumped after it. By this time the train had reached a short distance this side of Galesburgh, and was under such rapid headway that he was considerably bruised by his daring leap. He secured the bag and concealed it. A week afterward he broke it open, took all the letters and left it, together with the newspapers, &c., in a place of concealment, from which Detective Officer Webb will shortly return with it. Coming to this city, and hiring a room in the Hatch House, the robber selected the valuable letters and burned the others.

The public will be surprised to learn that these through mails are sent in the care of irresponsible baggagemen, instead of route agents, with approved bonds to the Government, as they should be. Such matters call for Congressional investigation.

Death of Maj. George S. Dawson.—Maj. George S. Dawson, of the Second New-York Heavy Artillery, died at his father's residence in this city, at 11 A. M. to-day. He was wounded in the leg while gallantly leading his men in an assault upon the rebel works before Petersburg in early June last. Refusing to be carried off the field, but urging his comrades to press on against the foe, he was left in the rear, where he lay all night. He was picked up next morning and carried into hospital. It was at first hoped his limb might be saved, but subsequently an amputation was deemed necessary, which was performed three days after he was wounded above the knee. He was afterward conveyed to Washington, and put into hospital, where he was joined by his family. He lay for a long time in a most critical condition; indeed, his life was almost despaired of for many weeks; but courage and good nursing obtained at last a partial mastery over disease. By the end of September he was well enough to be brought home, where he continued for some time rapidly to recover. Some five weeks ago, however, there were indications of fresh trouble; the limb became excrutiatingly painful; and a large abscess was developed. This was followed by two others, while it was subsequently found that the bone was seriously affected. It became apparent that he could not long sustain the drain upon his system, and he rapidly sank under the violence of disease.

He bore his long suffering with remarkable fortitude. He did not utter a groan on the operating table; while he endured the painful process of dressing with a cheerfulness that never deserted him for a moment. His courage never flagged; his buoyancy of spirits had become a proverb in the hospital. The annals of war furnish no more signal instance of that stern manliness that proves superior to pain.

A braver man never faced danger. He was a stranger to fear, and was always coolest when the leaden shower of death fell thickest. He was promoted for gallant conduct in the battle where he fell; and in every encounter with the foe proved himself every inch a hero. He had social qualities that endeared him to all who knew him well. He was popular with his brother officers and idolized by his men, and his last days were sweetened by messages of love and regard from his comrades in arms. The news of his death will send a thrill of grief through the regiment, and "the Boys" will mourn and think tenderly of him long after his form has crumbled into dust.—*Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 1.*

The Soldier's Thanksgiving Dinners.

REPORT ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TURKEYS IN THE ARMY.

Theodore B. Bronson, special agent of the committee appointed to see to the proper distribution of turkeys in Gen. Grant's army, makes the following interesting report:

New-York, Dec. 5, 1864.

Col. George Bliss, Jr., Secretary:

Having had the honor to be appointed by your committee to take charge of the distribution of the Thanksgiving dinner to the soldiers of the Armies of the Potomac and James, I beg to express my sense of the confidence reposed in me by you, and to thank you for the opportunity of coöperating in so noble an expression of the sympathy of the North with our brave soldiers in the field. The new propeller *Charles C. Leary*, Capt. James Sullivan, having been placed at the disposition of your committee by the Government, was loaded and dispatched on her errand of good-will on Sunday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M. The weather was stormy, with heavy head sea during the entire passage, and our arrival at Fortress Monroe was thereby much delayed, as we did not reach there until Wednesday evening. The usual trip is thirty hours. We remained at anchor during the night, and started for City Point at daylight on Thursday morning, and arrived there at about 6 P. M. The navigation of the James is very difficult, hence our detention at Fortress Monroe until daylight.

On our arrival at City Point I immediately reported at headquarters to Lieut.-Gen. Grant, and on my particular request facilities were afforded me to discharge our cargo at once, which I was very anxious to do on account of the perishable nature of the same and our unusual detention. Accordingly, Capts. Thompson and Ames, Depot Commissaries, were deputed to aid me, and to these officers I desire to express my thanks for the hearty and prompt coöperation afforded by them.

We commenced at 7 P. M. with a large gang of negroes, and by dint of the most active exertion finished discharging the cargo by A. M. Thanksgiving Day. To Messrs. J. Owen Rouse and Henry A. Green, of Jersey City, who accompanied me on behalf of the ladies of that city to superintend their special contributions, I beg to tender my thanks for their most efficient aid. Fortunately, the weather had become very cold, which tended much to the preservation of our cargo. The negroes worked with great spirit, and enlivened the scene by their own peculiar songs; our gangs were renewed during the night, so that the greatest dispatch was insured.

I superintended in person the work during the entire night, and found that I was kept sufficiently occupied in watching the negroes, as some of them were inclined for a premature Thanksgiving Dinner, while others would secrete themselves behind the cases in order to be more fully prepared, therefore, by a refreshing slumber. One of them gave it as his opinion "that there was going to be a big ball somewhere." As soon as we had our freight all upon the dock, the work of putting the same on the cars commenced, and here let me remark upon the utter impossibility of making other than the distribution we made.

Our contributions in kind were quite as large as the purchases made by your committee, and the contents miscellaneous—peanuts, pickles, newspapers, tapioca, turnips and tracts; these, with turnips, pies, ducks, geese and chickens, made a total which defied the four rules of arithmetic. On consultation with Capts. Thompson and Ames, it was decided to assort the varieties as much as possible, and distribute in bulk.

"There were numerous packages sent to individuals; these were forwarded as directed as far as possible, although your instructions to me were clear on that point, viz: 'You will find many parcels directed to particular individuals or regiments. In all cases we have refused to undertake to deliver these as directed. If convenient to do so, of course we will, but do not delay on that account.'

A part of our cargo found its way to its final destination on Thanksgiving Day. At 12 M. I telegraphed to your committee the progress made, and at the same time hearing nothing of the *James T. Brady*, which was to bring the balance of our cargo, I telegraphed to Fortress Monroe, but being informed by the operator at Lieut.-Gen. Grant's headquarters that he had heard from the operator at Jamestown, that there was a steamer ashore below there loaded with Thanksgiving dinner for soldiers, application was immediately made to Col. Bradley, who at once placed a steamboat at my disposal to go to her assistance. We left at 2 P. M., and reached the *Brady* at 6 P. M., finding her ashore at Hog Island Shoals, about fifty miles below City Point, on the James River; after toiling for three hours unsuccessfully to get her off, in company with the tugboat *Pierce*, I took her freight and headed for City Point, and reported, on my arrival, to Capt. Thompson at 3 P. M. Friday. Our freight was all discharged by 11 A. M.

Meantime, the freight of the *Leary* had all been distributed, and the trains and boats were again in requisition for the freight of the *Brady*. Some of the packages being broken, particularly several large boxes of poultry, the same were carefully repacked in barrels. Many of the boxes required renailing and hooping; this was promptly done, as some half-dozen coopers were placed at my disposal.

I have been thus explicit in this report as I am anxious that no blame should attach to the Committee on account of the delay, which is, I think, satisfactorily accounted for.

Here follows the report of Capt. Thompson to me:

City Point, Va., Nov. 30, 1864.

T. B. Bronson—*Dear Sir*: I submit for your information the following items in regard to the distribution of poultry, &c., sent by the people of the North for a soldiers' Thanksgiving dinner. It was distributed to the officers designated to receive it in amounts as follows:

Four car loads to Lieut.-Col. Jos. S. Smith, C. S., Second Corps; four car loads to Capt. S. R. Steele, C. S., Fifth Corps; four car loads to Lieut. D. S. Tompkins, Ninth Corps; two car loads to Capt. E. A. Fobes, C. S., Cavalry Army of Potomac; one car load to Capt. J. R. Coxe, C. S., Headquarters Army of Potomac.

An amount equal to four car loads was sent to Jones' Landing for the Army of the James, under charge of Capt. R. W. Thompson, Jr., C. S., besides a large amount sent to Capt. W. P. Martin, C. S., at Bermuda Hundred, for distribution to detachments in that vicinity. One car load was sent to Wilson's Wharf for that place, Harrison's Landing and Fort Powhatan. Besides these amounts, I distributed to troops at City Point—comprising the Engineer Brigade, Twentieth New-York State Militia, Tenth and Twenty-eighth United States Colored Infantry, General Hospital, guard and troops at Gen. Grant's headquarters, detachments, batteries and employes, a liberal allowance. I hear from all quarters that the articles were received and enjoyed as soldiers alone can enjoy such munificence. I am informed by the Chief Commissary of the Army of the Potomac that that army has been bountifully supplied, and have as flattering reports from different sections of the army that the bounty has everywhere been thankfully received. Very truly yours,

GEORGE F. THOMPSON, Capt. and C. S.

On Saturday, November 26, I started on my visit to the front, and was greatly gratified to find that the promptness of the distribution had exceeded my anticipations. Our freight had reached its final destination, in all cases that came under my observation, in good order. This fact, which I learned on particular investigation, was very satisfactory. Several of the soldiers of one regiment remarked that "They had plenty of turkey—just as much as they wanted—it made them feel good; but the fact that they were remembered by those at home made them feel better;" and I feel confident that this glorious outpouring of the heart of the North, the kindly contributions of the farm-yard and the fireside to those loved ones now standing by the camp-fire and on the picket line, will be more than appreciated, and that their arms will be nerved for even braver deeds.

Respectfully yours,
THEODORE B. BRONSON,
Special Agent Com. on Thanksgiving Dinner.

Convention of Tobacconists.

Yesterday morning a largely attended convention of manufacturers and dealers in tobacco in the United States, having for its object the adoption of such measures as might be deemed advisable to secure uniformity in the operations of the internal revenue law, as it affects the sale of cigars—was held in Cooper Institute. Speeches were made and steps were taken to secure the object of the meeting.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

American and Foreign Bible Society.—The stated meeting of the managers of this society was held on Thursday, the 1st inst., at the rooms No. 116 Nassau-street, Rev. Dr. Hiscox, President of the Board, in the chair, assisted by Lispenard Stewart, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Board. The various reports presented as to the state of the treasury, and economy in the transaction of business, and the present condition of the society were most favorable and encouraging. Grants of Scriptures were made in answer to applications from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, New-York, New-Jersey and District of Columbia. The circulation of the Scriptures among our soldiers and sailors, among freedmen at the South, in prisons and hospitals, was reported as largely on the increase. Two hundred dollars was ordered to be sent to Rev. Mr. Goble, now in Japan, to aid in publishing Scriptures in the Japanese language, and $1,000 to Rev. Mr. Cross, for Burmese Scriptures. The board also voted, upon recommendation of a committee previously appointed, to take immediate measures for the establishment of a Bible press in Burmah, India, which shall be the property of the society, and under its exclusive control. In connection with this, it was directed that a special fund of several thousand dollars should be raised without delay for the purchase and equipment of one or more presses for Bible printing in that far-off country. The attendance of members was large, and the meeting deeply interesting.

The End of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society.—This institution, which has been kept in operation for some eleven years by the liberality principally of Mr. J. W. Degrauw and several other citizens interested in horticulture, dissolved at the last meeting. The affairs were placed in the hands of a Committee, and the Society, as such, ceased to exist. The direct cause was want of interest and coöperation by outside parties. The expenses last year were $1,715 80, and the receipts some $26 less than that sum. The President delivered an affecting valedictory, and the Society adjourned without day.

Collisions in the East River.—Yesterday, during the fog, the schooner *Regalia*, while laying at anchor in the East River, abreast of the South Ferry, was run into by the ferry-boat *Pacific*, carrying away bowsprit, &c. The steamboat received no damage. The bark *Ellingwood*, lying at anchor opposite Wall-street ferry, East River, was run into by the ferry-boat *Exchange*, and had her bowsprit and cutwater carried away. The ferry-boat lost part of her ladies' cabin.

Feast of the Immaculate Conception.—To-day the Feast of the Immaculate Conception will be observed in all the Catholic Churches in this city. The ceremonies in the Church of Immaculate Conception, on Fourteenth-street, will be specially imposing.

The Steamer Bremen.—The steamer *Bremen*, having been in dock and thoroughly overhauled, will resume her voyage for Bremen via Southampton, on Saturday, the 10th inst.

A Shocking Accident.—A Mrs. Brough, wife of Henry J. Brough, of Hartford, Ct., while engaged in writing a letter to her husband in New Jersey, on Monday evening, was burned to death in a few moments by a kerosene lamp being overturned and setting her clothes on fire. Her screams brought one of the neighbors to her room, who burst open the door and threw a pail of water on what he supposed to be a burning carpet, but which he found to be the blackened body of Mrs. Brough. Her hair was all gone, and all her clothes except a few under-garments, her stockings and gaiters. Mrs. Brough was about twenty-two years old, and leaves one child.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court.—*Part I*—Nos. 2,891, 2,893, 2,895, 2,897, 2,899, 2,901, 2,903, 2,905, 2,909, 2,911, 2,913, 2,915, 2,917, 2,919, 2,921, 2,923, 2,925, 2,927, 2,929, 2,931. *Part II*—Nos. 2,811, 3,777, 2,809, 1,863, 2,514, 998, 1,536, 1,978, 2,474, 2,516, 1,958, 1,890, 2,552, 1,910, 1,775, 1,870, 2,574, 1,338, 2,896, 2,000. *Part III*—Nos. 2,749, 3,004, 2,715, 2,611, 1,901, 2,734, 1,488, 2,477, 843, 1,458, 745, 967, 2,375, 2,680, 2,775, 1,381, 1,883, 1,885, 2,397, 1,151.

Superior Court.—*Part I*—Nos. 3,199, 1,743, 3,453, 3,449, 3,301, 3,299, 3,300, 3,302, 3,391, 4,411, 3,995, 3,373, 3,339, 3,337, 4,611. *Part II*—Nos. 4,336, 2,574, 3,465, 636, 752, 764, 2,944, 4,324, 3,400, 4,338, 2,250, 3,544, 4,190, 4,562, 4,612.

Common Pleas.—*Part I*—Nos. 779, 757, 414, 792, 339, 593, 619, 800, 797, 149, 809, 98, 759, 808. *Part II*—Nos. 581, 270, 158, 683, 94, 732, 772, 776, 778, 779, 631, 564, 492, 640, 450.

Demorest's Illustrated Monthly.—The January number of this popular work exhibits many decided improvements, which cannot fail to be highly appreciated by the ladies. Theodore Tilton furnishes a very fine and artistic poem, which is beautifully illustrated. The engravings, as well as the literary matter in this magazine, are of a superior order.—*Sunday Mercury.*

A New Book by the Author of "Cudjo's Cave," "Neighbor Jackwood," &c.—A book by this author is sure of success, and *The Three Scouts*, the coming volume, is said to have special merit and interest. The publishers, anticipating large sales, make the price much lower than could be afforded on a book in moderate demand.—*Boston Traveller.*

[Advertisement.]
HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
{ Boys from $10 to $20. }
{ Men's from $20 to $45. }
I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av.,
Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]
Piano and Table Covers.
New Styles at
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Most Remarkable
In its effects, and most useful in its application, the Fragrant Sozodont has become the most popular dentifrice in existence. 'Tis used and praised by everybody.
Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

[Advertisement.]
The Human Soul—Its Nature, Office and Condition in Life and Death; Man's Spiritual State in the Here and in the Hereafter, given in the *Phrenological Journal* for 1865. Monthly. $2 a year. Please address Messrs FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Danville, Penn., June 2, 1862.
Dr. Wm. H. Gregg—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DEWITT.
Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
A Bad Breath the Greatest Curse the Human Family is Heir to.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
McCormick's
COAL YARD,
Nos. 204 and 206 East 32d-st. First quality red and white ash coal, viz:
STOVE, RANGE,
GRATE,
FURNACE,
delivered to any part of the city at
$10 75 PER TON.
Yard Nos. 204 and 206 East 32d-st. between 2d and 3d avs

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Window Shades.
Gold, Holland, &c.; new style Shade Fixtures, at reduced prices. G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Banvard's Celebrated Painting, "The Orison," is to be sold to-night, by Leeds, at the Dusseldorf Gallery.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 7, 1864.

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 6s,'81..C.	117¾	300 Hud. Riv. R.......	115⅜
20,000 U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	109¼	200 do.........s10	115⅜
20,000 do...new iss.	109	800 Reading R........	137
20,000 do...new iss.	108¾	400 do........	136¾
5,000 do...new iss.	108⅞	200 M. S. & N. I.......	73⅜
30,000 U. S.5s,10-40s.C.	101⅛	500 do.......	73⅜
10,000 do........	101¼	400 do.......	73⅜
15,000 Treas. N., 7-30s.		100 do.......s10	73⅜
April & Oct...	119	100 Clev. & Pitts.......	110
35,000 U.S.6s,1yr. Cer.	97¾	600 do......	110⅜
10,000 O. & M. Cer.....	36¾	500 do.....	111
50,000 do.........	36⅜	400 do.....s5	110⅝
200 Canton Co.......	34	100 Mich. Cen. R.......	129
300 Cum Coal Pref.....	47⅛	500 Ill. Cen. R......	130
100 do......	47⅜	300 do.......	130¼
300 do......	47⅛	500 do.....b10	130
500 Quick M. Co.....	87	500 Chic. & N.W.R.....	43½
500 do......	87¼	100 C.& N. W. Pr.....	77¾
100 do......b10	87¼	200 Cleve. & Tol......	110
100 Mar. Min. Co.....	36⅜	300 Ch.& R.I. R......	106⅜
200 do......	36⅜	100 do......	106⅝
50 N. Y. Cen.....	122⅜	100 do......	106⅝
100 do.....	122	100 M. & P. Du Ch.....	52
500 Erie R......	95⅜	100 do.......	52⅜
500 do.....	95⅛	100 do......	53
500 do.....	95⅜	100 do.....	53⅜
400 do.....s10	95⅛	50 do......	53⅞
50 Alt. & Terre H.....	53	500 P., Ft. W. & C. ..	105⅝

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$35,000 O. & M. Cer.....	36⅜	200 Chi. & N. W....b3	44
100 N. Y. Cen. R......	122⅝	200 do......s3	44
300 Erie Railway...b3	96	200 do......	44
1100 do......	96	200 do......s10	43⅝
300 do......s3	96	800 Clev. & Tol. R.....	110⅜
700 do.....b3	96⅛	200 C.&N.W.Pref..x-d	77⅝
200 do......c	96	100 do.....	77⅝
400 M. S. & N. I. R.....	74⅛	200 do.....	77⅝
100 do.....b3	74⅜	400 P.F. W. & C....s3	105⅝
300 do.....	74⅛	100 do.......c	105⅜
200 do.....s10	74⅛	200 do.......b3	105⅜
200 do.......c	74⅛	700 Nic. Transit Co.s3	5
300 do.....	74⅛	100 Canton Co.....	34
200 Ill. Cen.R......	131⅛	500 do......s3..	34
200 do.......c	131⅛	100 Cum. Coal Co.....	47⅛
200 do......	131⅜	100 do.......	47
200 Cleve. & Pitts...s3	110⅛	100 Quick. M. Co.....	87⅛
1100 do......	110⅛	400 Mar. Min. Co.. b3	36⅛
200 do......	110⅜	100 do.......s30	36⅛
100 Chi. & R. I. R...b5	107⅜		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000 O. & Miss. Cer..	36⅜	200 Chic. & R. I.....s5	105¾
100 N. Y. Cen.....	121	100 do......b3	106⅛
400 Erie R.......b3	95⅜	100 Chic. & N. W.....	43⅝
800 do......	95⅝	100 do......	43⅛
100 do......b10	96⅝	200 C.&N.W.Pr.x-d.s3	77⅝
100 Hud. Riv. R.....	115⅜	200 do......b3	77⅝
100 M. S. & N. I.....	73	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	105⅛
500 do.....	72⅝	100 do......	105
200 do......s3	72⅝	100 Central Coal Co....	61
200 do......s3	72⅝	100 Cumb. Coal....	47⅜
200 do......b3	72⅞	100 do.......b5	47⅜
200 do......	72⅝	200 do.......b3	47⅜
200 do......b10	73	100 Quick. Min. Co.....	87
700 Cleve. & Pitts....	111	800 do.....	87¼
200 do......s3	111		

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$10,000 Amer. Gold...	239½	100 M. S. & N. I.....	73
100,000 do......	239	100 do......s5	73
20,000 do......	239⅞	100 do......	73⅛
30,000 do......	239⅛	100 do......b3	73⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s.C.		600 do.....b3	73⅜
New Issue...	108⅞	200 do......	73⅜
100,000 do.......	108⅜	100 do......	73⅜
500 Erie R.......s3	95⅜	400 Cleve. & Pitts.....	110⅜
200 do......	95⅜	500 do......s10	110⅜
200 do......b3	95⅜	200 Clev. & Tol.....	109⅜
100 Hud. Riv. R....s3	115⅜	400 Chi. & N. W.....	43⅝
100 Wyoming V.C.Co.	77⅝	100 Cum. Coal.....	47⅜
200 Chi. & R I.......	106⅛		

Gold, after the call, sold up to 241¼, and at the close of report was selling at 240. Stocks were stronger after the call, with a disposition to buy.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue inactive and unsettled.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand at buoyant prices, including Java at 52c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43½c.@46c.; Rio at 43c.@46½c.; St. Domingo at 42c. ℔ lb. Week's receipts of Rio 3,725 bags; sales of Rio, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son: "18,544 bags, including 3,584 ℔ *Konigsberg*, 2,000 balance ℔ *Hans Egade*, 2,000 balance ℔ *Psyche*, 4,020 ℔ *Volkyrien*, 4,400 balance ℔ *Paladin*, (resale,) and 2,500 balance ℔ *Julie*, (resale,) 2,000 ℔ *Dan* and 1,457 ℔ *Eric Andreas*, have been taken on speculation. The market closes very firm. Stock of all kinds, 116,064 pkgs.

STOCK OF RIO.

Dec. 3, Baltimore, bags	5,500
Dec. 3, Philadelphia, bags	1,000
Dec. 6, New-York, bags	41,888
Grand total, bags	48,388

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at firmer prices. Middling, $1 27@$1 29 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, at an advance of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 18,350 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 60@$9 90; poor to choice Extra State at $9 95@$10 40, chiefly $10@$10 15; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11 10@$11 30 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 60	@$9 90
Extra State	9 95	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 05	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	11 10	@11 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 35	@13 25
Extra Genesee	11 45	@13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 60	@15 00

Southern Flour is more active and firmer to-day. Sales since our last 1,500 bbls., at $10 70@$11 80 for poor to good, and $11 85@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour favors sellers; sales 800 bbls. Extra, $10@$12 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, including fine and superfine, at $8 50@$9 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal continues quiet at $7 70 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric and Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request at advanced prices. Sales since our last, 131,000 bushels, including Amber Western (smutty) at $2 35@$2 40; Red Western at $2 40@$2 42½; Milwaukee Club at $2 28@$2 30; Chicago Spring at $2 28; Red State at $2 40@$2 45, ℔ bushel. Corn continues heavy at $1 90½@$1 93 ℔ bushel for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; sales, 30,000 bushels. Oats continue in fair demand, at uniform prices; we quote Canada at 96c.@98c.; Western at $1 03@$1 05, afloat and in store; State at $1@$1 02 ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 76 ℔ bushel; sales 1,400 bushels. Barley is inactive; sales, since our last, 8,900 bushels State, at $1 80@$1 91, ℔ bushel, and Canada West on private terms. Barley Malt is dull; 1,200 bushels changed hands at $2 10 ℔ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 30th of November, in the years indicated:

Canal Opened.	1862. May 1.	1863. May 1.	1864. April 30.
Flour, bbl.	1,596,400	1,410,000	1,129,200
Wheat, bushels	32,548,000	21,078,200	14,808,700
Corn, bushels	21,876,600	20,553,400	9,281,900
Barley, bushels	2,016,700	2,778,700	2,853,000
Oats, bushels	5,317,400	11,286,400	11,292,000
Rye, bushels	750,400	400,900	592,200

HAY—North River is in good request and held firmly at $1 40@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 55@$1 70 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for and are steady at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 30c.@35c. for new, the latter rate for fancy, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in more request, closing firmly at $2 60@$2 62½ ℔ thousand.

LUMBER—An improved inquiry prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine at full rates.

MOLASSES—Has been in more demand, including New-Orleans, at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 87½c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 72½c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Resin, nominally, at $22 50@$37 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $10@$13 ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 10@$2 15 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have attracted more attention, including Crude Whale, at $1 50; Crude Sperm, at $2 05@$2 12½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 35@$2 40; Linseed, at $1 40@$1 42; No. 1 Lard at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been more active and dearer. Sales have been reported of 3,500 bbls. We quote Crude at 49c.; Refined, in bond, at 70c.; do., free, at 90c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much brisker and decidedly dearer, but closes heavily. The demand has been mainly speculative. Sales have been made of 8,100 bbls. at $35 50@$37, cash, and regular for 1863–4 Mess, closing quite dull at $36 75, regular way, $34 for 1862–3 Mess, $37 for New Prime Mess, $34 50 for Thin Mess, and $33 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,000 bbls. 1863–4 Mess, for December delivery, seller's option, at $37; 1,500 bbls. New Mess, January delivery, buyer's option, at $39@$40; 1,000 bbls. do., February delivery, same option, reported at $39 50; 500 bbls. do., March delivery, buyer's option, at $40 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand at 16½c.@18½c. for Shoulders, 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 350 pkgs. Bacon is more active and rather firmer; sales equal to 450 bxs. Short Clear City at 22c.; 150 bxs. Cumberland, January delivery, at 19½c.; 750 bxs. Long and Short Rib, January delivery, on private terms, ℔ lb. Lard is active and much higher; sales 3,400 tcs. and bbls. at 21½c.@23½c., closing at 23½c. for strictly Prime; 500 bbls. New, (Mitchell & Ladd's,) deliverable in January, seller's option, at 23½c., and 100 kegs, choice City at 26c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at $23@$25 for New Extra Mess; $20@$23 for New Plain Mess; sales 800 bbls. Tierce Beef is in request and firm to-day; sales to-day 150 tcs. at $38 50 for Prime Mess, and $44 for India Mess, ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are unaltered; sales 230 bbls. at $28@$28 25 ℔ bbl. Butter is in good demand at 45c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 56c.@60c. for fancy State, and $36@$50 for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in better demand, mainly for export, at 15c.@24c. for poor to choice, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, at advancing prices. Sales since our last, 850 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19c.@23c., and 630 bxs. Havana, at 19½c.@20c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand, at 24c.@29½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 437,000 lbs., at 17½c.@19½c., the latter an extreme rate for very choice Western, ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales, since our last, include 212 hhds. Kentucky, at 12½c.@35c.; 170 cases Seed Leaf, at 9c.@28c.; 90 bales Havana, on private terms. Market buoyant.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 3,200 bbls., in lots, at $1 92@$1 95 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active, with 472 vessel's of all classes in port. For Liverpool—The day's engagements included 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 10d.; 250 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d.; 200 tcs. Lard and 150 tons Tallow, at 15s.; 400 bxs. Cheese, at 20s.; also by steamer, 7,000 bushels Wheat, on private terms; 300 tons Bacon, at 30s.; 3,000 bxs. Cheese and 2,500 pkgs. Butter, at 35s. For London—600 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d.; 500 boxes Cheese, at 25s.; 250 hhds. Tobacco, at 26s. 3d. For Glasgow—by steamer, 300 tcs. Beef, at 7s.; 100 bbls. Apples, at 6s.; 30 tons Bacon at 35s. For Antwerp—250 tons measurement and heavy goods, at 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton.

Passengers Sailed.

Dec. 7—*In steamship Washington, for Havre*—Count de Ruiz, Spain; E. P. Bancroft, Mrs. Bancroft, Miss B. Bancroft, Boston; A. W. Spencer, Boston; Mme. du Vivian, Mme. E. Poirier, 4 children and servant, New-York; Mr. Voisin, Jr., New-York; G. B. Farnam and servant, New-Haven; Mr. Coster, Edward Fuller, A. R. P. Cooper, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Coupeux, New-York; Mrs. E. D. Hall, New-Orleans; E. M. Benjamin, Mrs. Benjamin, New-York; L. S. Pond, W. E. Peet, Mrs. E. Peet, Miss Peet, New-York; Mr. Rabeau, Mr. Mirandre, France; Dr. E. Gage, Paris; Franklin Stearnes, Baltimore; Rev. Chas. Boromeo, France; M. Barnwall, New-York; Mme. Louise Contansou and daughter, Mme. Chryst Volkert, Mme. Sacher, New-York; Mme. Beauregard, New-Orleans; Mrs. S. K. Irvine, Ireland; Mme. Chanecau, Mme. Coquard, Mrs. Kernenez, New-York; Ed. Monor, Mrs. Menod, California; Mr. Dorfler, New-York; Mr. Minotte, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Bailly, France; Mr. and Mrs. J. Wales, J. Escher, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. de Maraus and 2 daughters, Mr. Mirtonet, New-York; F. F. Gage, Paris; Antonio Lahaye, Belgium; M. Lhamamia, M. Sagcalourd, Egypt; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bullet and 2 children, J. Martin, L. Martin, France; M. H. Wallerstein, Germany; J. Cabanson, L. Jacopine, Italy; F. Pigeon, New-York; Mr. Sagier, P. Reinier, R. Josse, Mr. Guillecau, France. Total, 81.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 7—*In steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg &c.*—Ed. Michelsen, Helene Michelsen, Gustav Keppermann, Bertha Timur, F. Sievers, Herm. Bogel, G. T. Emery, G. Rohlsen, A. Otto, N. Wolff, J. H. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 12 | Sun sets...... 4 33 | Moon sets.. 1 57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 46 | Gov. Island.. 3 35 | Hell Gate.. 4 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Washington, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre, Geo. Mackenzie; Columbia, Barton, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers Saxon, Lavender, Norfolk, I. B. Gager; D. H. Mount, Scudder, Washington; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland.

Ships Bollershagen, (Hanov.,) Onertop, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; St. Paul, (Fr.,) Piquenais, Marseilles, Baetjer & Du Vertu.

Barks J. P. McDevitt, McDevitt, Philadelphia, E. H. Kreemer; Jupiter, (Russ.,) Kirkens, Genoa, H. Kook & Co.; Robert & Alexander, (Br.,) Moore, London, Thos. Dunham; John Fyfe, Weaver, Glasgow, Thos. Dunham; J. E. Ward, Tirbetts, New-Orleans, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Penniman, (Br.,) Fickett, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Jane Brunnage, (Br.,) Fitzpatrick, Monte Christo, D. R. De Wolf; Eastern Star, Ward, Barbados, Bishop & Brother; Louisa, Atwood, Havana, F. F. Phillips.

Schooners Saxon, Cassidy, Portsmouth, N. H., Jed Frye & Co.; Willis, (Br.,) Ross, Antigua, Geo. Wessells; Bay State, Hallett, Boston, J. C. Dayton & Co.; Mary & Adeline, Davis, Accomac; Republic, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Astrea, McFadden, Elizabethport, Jed Frye & Co.; Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore; W. S. Loud, Frye, Philadelphia; Ann, Bedell, Fortress Monroe, A. Abbot.

Barges C. O'Neal, Clark, Washington, E. H. Kreemer; Mary Josephine, Decamp, Philadelphia.

Sloop F. J. Campbell, Townsend, York River, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

Steamship Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Taube, Hamburg Nov. 13, and Southampton 16th, with mdse. and 55 cabin and 388 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Nov. 16, off Start Point, spoke Bremen steamship New-York. Nov. 20, lat. 49, lon. 15, Fr. steamship Lafayette, bound E., hence for Havre. Nov. 27, lat. 47 30, lon. 35, Eng. steamship Sidonia, bound E. Dec. 5, lat. 40 40, lon. 64 50, spoke Am. bark Speedwell, of Boston, bound E.

U. S. steam battery (monitor) Casco. Charles A. Crooker, Acting Master, commanding, Boston 5th inst., at 2 A. M., via Newport, where she was detained 7 hours by fog, in tow of steamtug Charles Pierson. Is anchored at the Navy-yard.

Steamtug Charles Pierson, ——, Boston, having in tow the monitor Casco.

Steamtug Trojan, Gibbs, Boston, having in tow the ship Mindora.

Ship President Fillmore, Luce, Cardiff 35 ds., with coal to Thos. Dunham. Been 9 ds. west of George's Shoals with heavy westerly winds; lost and split sails.

Ship Leocadia, (Brem.,) Wenke, Rotterdam 42 ds., with mdse. and 104 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Came the Southern passage, and had fine weather.

Ship Melprose, Cousins, Newport, Eng., 40 ds., with coal to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Mindora, (new,) Allen, Boston 34 hours, in ballast to Randolph M. Cooley. Was towed to this port by steamtug Trojan; will load for San Francisco.

Bark Cornelia, (of Dundee,) Burns, Hong Kong July 14, with teas and silks to Olyphant & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 17, St. Helena Oct. 29; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Nov. 9, in lon. 28 30; has had light winds from St. Helena.

Bark Lavinia, (of Eastport,) Davis, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy westerly winds nearly the whole passage.

Bark Mathilde, (of Halifax,) Treviranus, Bremen 43 ds., in ballast to Ruger Bros. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Nellie Fenwick, (of Barbados,) Boyd, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros.

Brig Carita, (Aust.,) Cranatiche, Pernambuco 42 ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig Era, (of London,) Beater, Grand Turk, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to order.

Brig Henry Leeds, Whitmore, Port Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. Francis I. Cummings, Lunt, St. George's, N. B., 30 ds., with timber to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Bob, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Bethel, Eleuthera 9 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas. Left no vessels.

Schr. Mary & Susan, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Albury, Nassau, N. P., 9 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. Charles H. Northam, Pelton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John O. Ireland, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. C. Atwater, Rackett, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Addie E. Barnes, Marston, Virginia, for Fair Haven.

Schr. Carrie Wells, Farnsworth, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Nancy, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Taylor, Halifax 8 ds., with fish to McColl & Frith.

Schr. Sea View, (of Halifax,) Meniac, Halifax 7 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Sheldon, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Julia Ann, Bullock, Elizabethport, for Portland, Me.

Schr. Union, Wallace, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Madagascar, Heath, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Anna Myrick, Newcomb, Virginia, for Boston.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Preston, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Anita Damon, Pitcher, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Nash, Rondout, for Newport.

Schr. Union, Post, Elizabethport, for Boston.

BELOW—Ship Eastward Ho, from Siam.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamships Washington, (Fr.,) for Havre; Columbia, for Havana.

Steamers Partnenia, Saxon.

Ships Mount Royal, Belle Wood.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 7—Arr. brig Canima, Rondout; schrs. Clara L. Sparks, Jacmel; Planet, Miragoane.

Also arr. ship Villore, Batavia; brig Wm. Sawyer, Port Ewen.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7—Arr. brig Peymas, (Br.,) St. Thomas; schr. S. B. Johnson, Prince Edward Island.

PORTLAND, Dec. 7—Cld. brigs F. E. Allen, for Matanzas; W. H. Parks, for Cardenas.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Regalia, while lying at anchor in the East River, abreast of the South Ferry, was run into by the ferry-boat Pacific, carrying away bowsprit, etc. The steamboat received no damage.

Collision.—At 6½ o'clock this morning, during a fog, the bark Ellingwood, anchored opposite the Wall-street Ferry, East River, was run into by the ferry-boat Exchange, and had bowsprit and cutwater carried away. The ferry-boat lost part of ladies' cabin, etc.

Foreign Ports.

[PER COSTA RICA.]

Aspinwall—Arr. Nov. 18, brig Sea Lark, Boston; 24th, brig Bogota, New-York.

Sld. Nov. 17, bark Xantho, New-York.

Valparaiso—Arr. Oct. 15, Am. ship Minstrel, Boston; 20th, Am. bark Maggie V. Hugg, from Talcal; Am. schr. Thomas Woodward, Humboldt, California; 26th, Am. ship A. M. Lawrence, California.

Sld. Oct. 27, Am. schr. Thomas Woodward, Carrizal Bajo.

Callao—Arr. Am. ships Persia, Chinchas; 8th, Success, Chinchas; 18th, Richard S. Ely, California; 17th, Portsmouth, Chinchas; Swallow, do.; 18th, Star of the Union, do; 16th, ship Winona, Bahia; 9th, Adelaide Bell, New-Zealand; 11th, S. Curling, Chinchas; 18th, Sunrise, California; 19th, Adelaide Morris, California; Picayune, Chinchas; 20th, G. Glover, California; E. Kimball, Chinchas; 23d, W. Wilson, do.; Nov. 3, Sencothea, do.; 5th, Mary Bangs, Rio Janeiro; 6th, Sunbeam, Adelaide; Vitula, California; Gaspee, do.; 8th, Zephyr, Chinchas; 8th, Ch. Davenport.

Sld. Nov. 3, Am. ships Uncle Joe, England; Criterion, Chinchas; 8th, Gardner Colby, Valencia; R. Robinson, England; Living Age, do.; Berkshire, do.; 8th, Sunbeam, Chinchas; Sencothea, Valencia.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND
PETROLEUM
EXCHANGE,
NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFERS THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE PETROLEUM STOCKS, at original subscription price, in the annexed Companies.
THE RATHBONE PETROLEUM COMPANY.
150,000 shares, par value $3; 30,000 shares reserved for the Company, subscription price $1, being one-third of par value; six wells now down will produce from 100 to 200 barrels daily; engines, &c., now on the ground.
To capitalists the above Companies offer the best investments now on the market.
Prospectus and full particulars can be had at my office.
I have always on hand the best dividend-paying and desirable stocks as are most sought for in this market; some paying as high as eight and ten per cent. per month.

NEW PERFUME
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
PHALON'S

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
☞ Beware of Counterfeits.
Ask for Phalon's—Take no other.
Sold by druggists generally.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to fit, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

EAGLE GAS STOVES
FOR
HEATING AND COOKING
NEW AND IMPROVED.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

WARD'S PATENT
FRENCH PRINTED
PAPER COLLARS
TO BE HAD AT ALL
GENTS FURNISHING STORES
MANUFACTORY, 387 B WAY. N.Y.

HOWE'S IMPROVED
STANDARD SCALES.
In general use by the United States Government.
Every scale warranted.
HOWE BOUVIER
No. 194 Broadway, New-York

MILLINERY.
TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
You can undoubtedly purchase the cheapest goods in the city. We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
Our stock of Felt and Beaver Bloomers cannot be equaled. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND LADIES' BONNETS, at L. BINNS' millinery, No. 617 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Prices reduced one-third this week. Black velvet bonnets, and all kinds of jockey hats. Old bonnets made fashionable. Ribbons; feathers.